

سكرا من الاربعاء

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Temp. 12-16 (54-61), Tomorrow variable,  
(55-61), Yesterday's temp. 13-17 (55-61),  
Sunny, showers, Temp. 15-18 (59-64),  
Variable, Yesterday's temp. 15-18 (59-64),  
RAIN: Rather rough, SOME: Cloudy,  
14 (55-57), NEW YORK: Fair, Temp.  
14 (55-57), Yesterday's temp. 24-30 (75-81),  
LOCAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10.0	Lebanon	21.00
Belgium	18.0	Luxembourg	15.10
Denmark	8.0	Morocco	1.00
France	11.0	Netherlands	1.25
Germany	12.0	Nigeria	4.00
Greece	15.0	Norway	1.75
India	15.0	Portugal	10.00
Italy	20.0	Spain	25.00
Japan	1.00	Sweden	2.50
South Africa	1.00	Switzerland	1.50
Taiwan	20.00	Turkey	7.00
Taiwan	20.00	U.S. Military (Est.)	20.00
Taiwan	20.00	Yugoslavia	1.50

1,532 \* \* \* PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1974 \* \* \* Established 1887

## Sato, MacBride Awarded Nobel Prize for Peace

Oct. 8 (Reuters).—The 1974 Nobel Peace Prize was won by former Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato and Sean MacBride, originator of the Irish Republic.



Sean MacBride



Eisaku Sato

The committee said Mr. MacBride, in his efforts for human rights, and Mr. Sato, in his work for international reconciliation, had each contributed in his own way to building peace.

The prize money—550,000 Swedish crowns (about \$105,000)—a gold medal and diploma—will be given to the two men at a ceremony at Oslo University on Dec. 10—anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite.

It is the first time either a Japanese or an Irish Republic citizen has been awarded the peace prize.

Mr. Sato, 73, and Mr. MacBride, 70, were among nearly 50 candidates proposed for the 1974 prize, including Dom Feller Camara, the controversial Senegalese Archbishop of Omdurman and Recife, whose candidacy has been championed by Dutch sympathizers, and Miss Hilgunt Zassenhaus of Hamburg, for her work among World War II prisoners in Germany.

According to informed sources, Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet physicist and dissident leader, was also among this year's candidates.

A major argument for awarding the Peace Prize to Mr. Sato was his consistent opposition to Japan's acquiring nuclear arms of its own.

Nonproliferation Pact. Japan signed the nonproliferation treaty while Mr. Sato was Premier and may ratify it later this year.

Mrs. Anne Lianess, chairman of the Nobel Committee, read a short statement to reporters, giving the grounds for the committee's decision.

She said Mr. MacBride had been awarded the prize "in recognition of his efforts of several years' duration in order to end his fight against injustice was also a fight for peace, by his strong engagement in several fields, adding that early stage he also worked for the establishment of a high school for human rights under the United Nations.

Mr. Sato, the committee's statement said he was "the foremost for a policy of reconciliation... stabilizing peace in the area." Mr. Sato served for four consecutive terms as

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Policemen held back protesters as President Ford arrived at a testimonial dinner Monday night in Burlington, Vt.

## Ford, in Vermont, Is Greeted by Noisy Protest of Pardon

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 8 (AP).—President Ford, making his first political appearance outside the Washington area, was greeted on the University of Vermont campus last night by the biggest and noisiest demonstration he has seen protesting his pardon of Richard Nixon.

Mr. Ford flew to Burlington for a Republican fund-raising dinner honoring retiring Sen. George Allen, R-Vt.

The 2,000 diners inside the university gymnasium were about equal in numbers by students demonstrators outside who chanted, "Jail Nixon."

The protesters broke through police ranks as Mr. Ford's motorcade pulled to a halt outside the building and they tried vainly to crowd around him. They chanted

shouted epithets and waved placards reading, "Pardon the innocent, not the powerful."

Mr. Ford entered the gymnasium quickly through a back door, but many members of his party were caught in the crush of demonstrators.

The President, in his speech, noted that national polls indicate growing numbers of independent voters and a steady shrinkage of those calling themselves Republicans and Democrats. He said:

"I am concerned about this—not for the sake of our party alone, but for the country. For I am convinced that the future of America is directly tied to the politics of America. And the politics of America is bound to the two-party system."

Under the Ford plan, the one-year job program also would automatically go into effect in local labor markets with unemployment exceeding 6.5 per cent even if the national average remained below 6 per cent.

The President, in addition, recommended an extra 13 weeks of unemployment insurance benefits for those who have used up their credits and 26 weeks of benefits for those not now covered by a regular unemployment insurance program. These would be financed from Treasury revenues and not from taxes on employers.

Mr. Ford also specified that to be eligible for a public service job, an individual would first have to exhaust all unemployment benefits.

Surveys Expected. Treasury Secretary William Simon told newsmen the one-year surtax was expected to raise \$4.7 billion—\$2.6 billion from individuals and \$2.1 billion from corporations.

Mr. Simon said the liberalized investment tax credit would bring corporations \$2.7 billion a year in benefits so the impact of the surtax on them would be more than offset by what would amount to a compensation tax cut.

The President produced no new plan to lower taxes for the poor but instead endorsed a tax revision bill now in the House Ways and Means Committee that he said would give the poor \$1.6 billion of tax relief.

In the energy area, Mr. Ford fixed a goal of reducing imports of foreign oil by one million barrels a year by the end of 1975. This would be accomplished by increasing domestic energy production and by conserving oil.

To develop "a single national energy policy and program," he created a National Energy Board headed by Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton.

One of the President's major proposals would set a 1980 target for "eliminating oil-fired plants from the nation's base-load electrical capacity" by converting to coal and uranium. A fact sheet said the conversion would be accomplished voluntarily or the President would seek legislation to make it happen.

While rejecting proposals that he ration gasoline or increase the tax on gas, he said:

"I will meet with top management of the automobile industry to assure—either by agreement or by law—a firm program aimed at achieving a 40 per cent increase in gasoline mileage within a four-year development deadline." Urging that every citizen join

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Caramanlis Quits to Ease Vote Nov. 17

ATHENS, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The government of Premier Constantine Caramanlis resigned today as a step toward the first general election in Greece after seven years of military rule.

"All ministers who will contest the elections, with the exception of Foreign Minister George Mavros and Defense Minister Evangelos Averoff, have resigned," government spokesman Panayotis Lambiris said.

Mr. Lambiris said that both ministers will retain their posts because their duties are considered essential, apparently referring to Mr. Mavros's handling of the Cyprus issue and Mr. Averoff's role in view of the mobilization still in effect in Greece following the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

Assassination Threats. At the final cabinet meeting, Mr. Averoff warned of threats against the life of Mr. Caramanlis, who now will become head of a caretaker government to supervise the Nov. 17 general election.

"The dangers the Premier faced still remain and will be eliminated only after the election," Mr. Averoff said. Persistent rumors of more than one assassination attempt against the Premier have circulated in Athens since he returned to Greece last July from self-exile in France.

Mr. Lambiris did not indicate when martial law, still in effect here because of the Cyprus crisis, would be lifted.

In his final address to the outgoing Cabinet, "the Premier stressed the importance of a re-strengthened election campaign. He said the ministers should be honored for taking part in a government which restored democracy in 31 years."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Ford Attacks Ban on Turkish Aid

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—President Ford urged Congress today to kill a "misguided and extremely harmful" cutoff by the House of military aid to Turkey and threatened to veto a spending bill containing the ban if this were not done.

The House last night restored a suspension of military assistance to Turkey until the President certified "substantial progress toward agreement on removing Turkish troops from Cyprus."

Reacting quickly, Mr. Ford appealed to the House in a statement to "reconsider its hasty act and working with the Senate, pass a bill that will best serve the interests of peace."

White House spokesman Ronald Nease said the President would veto the bill, which allows continued federal spending for foreign aid, if the embargo on arms to Turkey is not removed.

The State Department, meanwhile, said Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had cancelled plans to visit Turkey at this time because of the uncertainty of the aid issue.

There is strong congressional feeling that Turkey violated U.S. law by using American arms and equipment in its invasion of Cyprus in July. The law provides that such U.S. military aid is to be used only for self-defense.

The language adopted by voice vote last night was similar to that approved two weeks ago in the House by a 307-90 vote. On Oct. 1, the Senate voted by a 3-1 margin for even stronger legislation requiring an absolute and immediate halt to U.S. military aid to Turkey.

However, the Senate-House conferees, at the urging of Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger, replaced the tough language with a softer version that would end the cutoff when the President can certify that Turkey is "making good-faith efforts" to reach a negotiated settlement over Cyprus.

But last night's House vote restored the stringent provision, sponsored by Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y.

## Threatens to Veto Bill

By Fred Farris

That resolution, the President warned today, rather than "encouraging the parties involved to return to the negotiating table, if passed by the Senate, will mean the indefinite postponement of negotiations."

"It will imperil our relationships with our Turkish friends and weaken us in the crucial eastern Mediterranean."

Mr. Ford said that, most of all, a cutoff of arms to Turkey would not help Greece or the Greek Cypriot people, who, he said, "have the most to gain from a compromise settlement (and) the most to lose from continued deadlock."

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## Rockefellers' Campaign Gifts Put at \$100,000 to Legislators

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP).—Nelson Rockefeller and his family have given more than \$100,000 in recent years to the campaigns of Senate and House members eligible to vote on his nomination to be vice-president.

The former New York governor also has made personal gifts of \$50,000 or more to several public figures, including his former foreign policy adviser, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

A spokesman for William Roman, chairman of the Port Authority of New York, confirmed today that Mr. Rockefeller gave Mr. Roman \$550,000.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said today that publication of reports about Mr. Rockefeller's gifts to aides and public officials "could well reopen Senate hearings" on the vice-presidential nomination.

As far as he could ascertain, Sen. Mansfield said, the gifts have "all been legitimate," but he said the reports are bound to raise questions.

However, Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, a member of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, which held hearings on the nomination last month, indicated he saw no reason for a resumption of the hearings.

"I see nothing that has impaired the integrity of Mr. Rockefeller in any way," Sen. Scott said. Mr. Rockefeller, 68, still faces hearings on his nomination before the House Judiciary Committee. The former governor, nominated by President Ford on Aug. 20 under provisions of the 25th Amendment, must win majorities in the full Senate and House for confirmation.

According to federal campaign records, the recipients now in Congress of the largest Rockefeller gifts were:

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Ford Proposes Broad Program To Aid Economy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP).—Warning that inflation can "destroy our country, our homes, our liberties," President Ford today proposed a broad-ranging anti-inflation package that would combine selected tax cuts with selected tax increases, special help for the unemployed and new moves to conserve energy.

In a nationally broadcast address before a joint session of Congress, Mr. Ford made recommendations that varied little from what had been expected. As was widely reported in advance, Mr. Ford asked Congress to impose a temporary, one-year tax surcharge of 5 per cent on corporations and taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes of \$15,000 for families or \$7,500 for single persons.

The President also sought a liberalized, across-the-board investment tax credit of 10 per cent to encourage expansion of factories and businesses.

To help the jobless, Mr. Ford proposed the creation of a new Community Improvement Corps to provide public service jobs when unemployment exceeds 6 per cent nationally. The current rate is 5.8 per cent and is expected to increase.

Adjustable Level. Under the Ford plan, the one-year job program also would automatically go into effect in local labor markets with unemployment exceeding 6.5 per cent even if the national average remained below 6 per cent.

The President, in addition, recommended an extra 13 weeks of unemployment insurance benefits for those who have used up their credits and 26 weeks of benefits for those not now covered by a regular unemployment insurance program. These would be financed from Treasury revenues and not from taxes on employers.

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To develop "a single national energy policy and program," he created a National Energy Board headed by Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton.

One of the President's major proposals would set a 1980 target for "eliminating oil-fired plants from the nation's base-load electrical capacity" by converting to coal and uranium. A fact sheet said the conversion would be accomplished voluntarily or the President would seek legislation to make it happen.

While rejecting proposals that he ration gasoline or increase the tax on gas, he said:

"I will meet with top management of the automobile industry to assure—either by agreement or by law—a firm program aimed at achieving a 40 per cent increase in gasoline mileage within a four-year development deadline." Urging that every citizen join

## Panfani Again Bars Role of Communists in Coalition

By Fred Farris

ROME, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Amin Panfani, leader of Italy's Christian Democratic and an unwilling front in the new premier's, today repeated his role in the next coalition government.

Problems of today are difficult problems," Mr. Panfani said after meeting with Giovanni Leone. "Adequate solutions for them will only come from a joint effort, clear goal, without falling the future on other ways without hope of the forces extraneous to the 1."

Berlinguer, secretary of the Italian Communist Party, today blamed Italy's political crisis for the Christian Democrats' refusal to outline a government program.

Leone began his second round of consultations on the government crisis by meeting with Mr. Berlinguer, leader of the nation's second largest and its major opposition party.

Leone then met Mr. Leone, a four-time premier, who said was reluctant to take on the job again because he was the President's choice.

Hour-Long Meeting. The hour-long meeting, Berlinguer said, "The difficult financial problems country derive first of all from the conduct of the Christian Democrats."

## Butz Denies Grain Sale Ban To Russia, China, Oil Nations

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP).—Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz denied testimony by a grain exporter today that the United States has placed an embargo on grain shipments to the Soviet Union, China and oil-producing and exporting nations.

At the White House, a spokesman also denied there was such an embargo.

The testimony was given to the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee by Edward Cook, chief executive officer of Cook Industries, of Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. Cook said he was told at a White House meeting last Saturday that there was a ban on U.S. grain exports to the countries.

White House Deputy Press Secretary John Rosten told newsmen that Mr. Cook "was asked to hold in abeyance" an offer to sell 400,000 tons of wheat to Iran, a major oil producer, until prior approval for such major shipments could be granted.

But Mr. Rosten said, "We are not using it [grain shipments] as an economic weapon."

## Credit Cutoff to Soviet Linked To Emigration in Compromise

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP).—A compromise bill cutting off U.S. Export-Import Bank credit to the Soviet Union until free emigration of Russian minorities is assured was approved yesterday by Senate-House conferees.

The provision was written into a bill extending the bank's lending authority for four years at a \$35-billion level.

The conferees agreed that no credit should be extended for financing the sale of U.S. exports in the Soviet Union until a new international-trade bill is passed by Congress and signed by President Ford.

The trade bill has been stalled in the Senate since January, primarily because of an amendment that prohibits the extension of U.S. trade concessions—mainly lower tariffs—to the Soviet Union until emigration bars are dropped.

It is generally conceded that the trade bill cannot pass until some type of assurance of free emigration is worked out.

No final action on the trade bill is expected until November or December, but congressional

## European Bank Wins Take-Over Bid for Franklin

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—European-American Bank & Trust Co., a New York-based consortium bank owned by six leading European banks, today took over Franklin National Bank.

Franklin, which fell on hard times after reporting a \$40-million loss on foreign exchange trading earlier this year, was declared insolvent by U.S. banking authorities this afternoon. Bids from several major banks were immediately called for and European-American was declared the winner. Details Page 11.



CABINET MEETING—Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis (center) in Athens yesterday with Foreign Minister George Mavros (left) and one of his aides, George Rallis.

## Heath Again Urges Unity Government

Tories Run Behind Labor in U.K. Polls

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Conservative leader Edward Heath pledged today that if he won Britain's election on Thursday he would invite the other main parties next weekend to discuss cooperation. He promised he would not form a government before then.

Mr. Heath, still lagging behind Labor in the opinion polls, has sharpened the tone of his attack on the governing party, which he now says is seeking to impose a socialist revolution by the back door. But at the same time he stepped up his call for national unity to solve the country's grave economic crisis.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who has rejected constant calls for a coalition, again rebuffed Mr. Heath's offer as a phony move intended only to catch votes.

Jeremy Thorpe, at the head of a revived Liberal party, said if he did not win a majority he was willing to take office as a minority government, or to "seek agreement with the other parties on a package of proposals which we could support from the opposition benches."

Mr. Thorpe accused Mr. Heath of failing to clarify his position. "He insists that we have to work together to overcome our crises, but then goes on to say his is the only party with the ideas of national unity," he said.

Mr. Heath, said Mr. Thorpe, was behaving like someone who has "invited you to dinner without having prepared any food." He added that the Liberals themselves had earlier this year coined the phrase national unity.

As the country edged to within 48 hours of its second election this year, many people—some polls said 20 per cent of the electorate—were thought to be still undecided.

A national opinion poll tonight gave Labor a 14.5 per cent lead over the Conservatives, but Mr. Wilson warned his supporters that "no one must think it is in the bag." The poll, to be published in tomorrow's editions of the pro-Conservative Daily Mail newspaper said 45.5 per cent of the 1974 voters questioned intended to vote Labor, 31 per cent Conservative and 19.5 Liberal.

## Sato and MacBride Awarded The Nobel Prize for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

Premier until forced to resign in 1972 after Japan's special relationship with the United States cooled over economic problems and President Richard Nixon went to Peking without informing Japan well in advance.

When he came to power, Mr. Sato had pledged to make Japan's voice heard in international affairs. "I think that unarmed nations and non-nuclear na-

## Cuba Denounces Seali Denial of CIA Chile Role

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 8 (AP).—Cuba has told the General Assembly that U.S. Ambassador John Seali is "a complete liar" for trying to reject charges of Central Intelligence Agency involvement in Chile.

The unusual personal attack against Mr. Seali came at a raging debate that saw the Soviet Union, Cuba and other Soviet allies trade insults with representatives of the Chilean junta that overthrew President Salvador Allende nearly 13 months ago.

The Communist speakers asked that the secretary-general and assembly president intervene for the safety of leftist prisoners in Chile.

Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa attacked CIA spending in Chile. He referred to press reports of testimony by CIA chief William Colby to a congressional panel last spring about U.S. efforts to make it difficult for Allende to govern. He also accused Washington of bullying oil-producing countries and of making the people of Cyprus "sacrificial victims of Yankee imperialist strategy in NATO."

Mr. Seali passed up his right to reply in the assembly, explaining in a press release that confrontation was outmoded.

## Ortoli to Visit Moscow

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The chief executive of the European Economic Community, François-Xavier Ortoli, will accept an invitation to Moscow to open the first talks between the Common Market and its Communist counterpart, Comecon, EEC officials announced. The visit is expected to take place next month.

tions, such as Japan, should express a more positive voice for the maintenance of peace," he said.

His first problem as Premier was quelling riots which broke out after he said that, although Japan would not allow the introduction of nuclear weapons into the country, U.S. nuclear-powered submarines could visit Japanese ports.

Since his resignation he has slipped into the relative obscurity of an ordinary parliamentary backbencher.

At the UN today, Mr. MacBride said he did not even know he was in the running.

"It came as a bombshell," he said. Mr. MacBride joined the UN this year as Commissioner for Namibia (South-West Africa). Previously he was chairman of Amnesty International.

Mr. MacBride became chief of staff of the Irish Republican Army in 1928, but with other militant republicans of that time he gradually accepted constitutional means of struggle for the republican ideal.

His father, John MacBride, was executed by the British in 1916 for taking part in the Irish rebellion of that year, and his mother, Maud Gonne MacBride, was also active in the Irish struggle and was imprisoned by the British in Holloway Jail in London.

He grew up in Paris, and when he came to Ireland as a youth in 1919, he took part in the Irish freedom struggle and later in the Irish civil war.

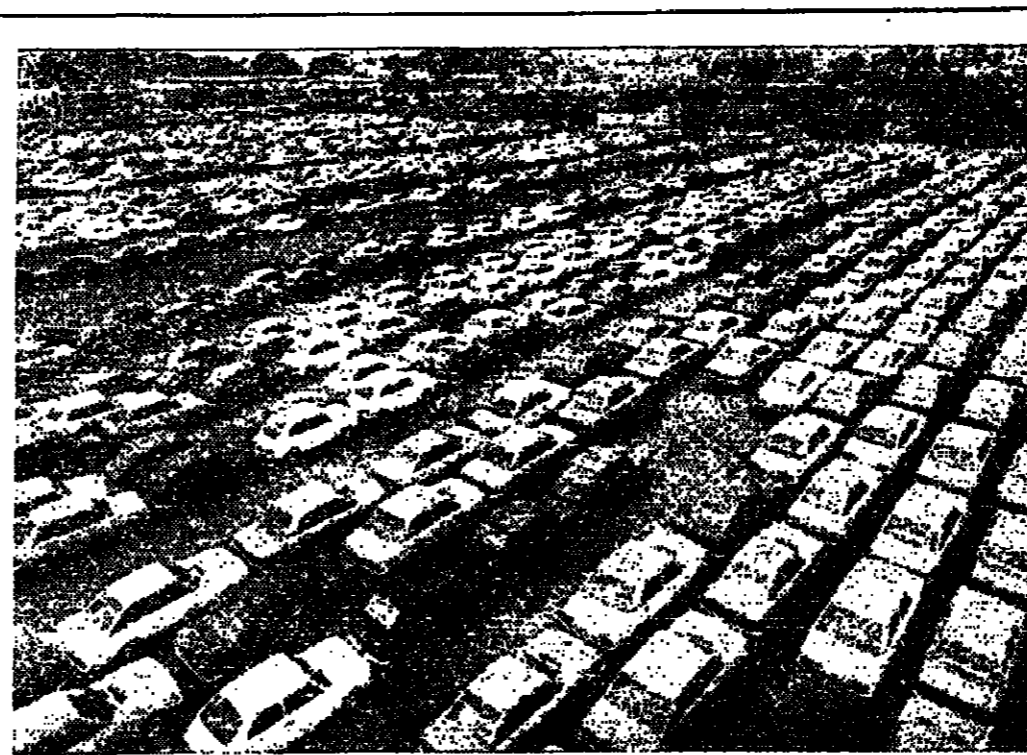
In 1967 he became secretary-general of the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva.

## Kurd Mountain Taken, Iraq Says

BEIRUT, Oct. 8 (UPI).—An Iraqi minister said in an interview published today that Iraqi government troops have captured the Kurdish-occupied mountain of Zawrak near the Iraqi-Iranian border.

Minister of State Ubeidallah Barzani—son of Kurdish insurgent leader Mullah Mustafa Barzani—told the Beirut newspaper Al Moharrer that "Iraqi forces are expected to put an end to this gang within the next few days."

Ubeidallah Barzani, who broke with his father in early 1971, said the Iraqi government was determined to liquidate the rebels.



Parking lot near Turin where some of the 300,000 unsold Fiat cars are parked.

## End of Portuguese Leaders' Split Seen

### Costa Gomes, Spínola Lunch Together

LISBON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—President Francisco de Costa Gomes and ex-President Antonio de Spínola appear to have healed a split caused by Gen. Spínola's resignation from office last week, diplomatic sources said today.

Gen. Costa Gomes and his predecessor, Gen. Spínola, lunched publicly yesterday at the Ambassador Hotel restaurant "in a spirit of obvious friendship," a hotel spokesman said.

It was the first time Gen. Costa Gomes and Gen. Spínola had appeared together since Gen. Spínola resigned after an alleged attempt by rightist elements to overthrow the government.

The meeting was "informal, a lunch by two old friends," a spokesman for Gen. Costa Gomes' office said. He would not say what was discussed or whether anyone else joined them.

It was the first time Gen. Costa Gomes and Gen. Spínola had appeared together since Gen. Spínola resigned after an alleged attempt by rightist elements to overthrow the government.

The two soldiers, who began their military careers as cadets together about 40 years ago, remained close friends and lunch-

ed regularly together before Gen. Spínola's appointment as President after the April 26 military coup.

For the last week, Gen. Spínola has kept to himself and refused to speak with newsmen.

The government has started a nationwide appeal for economic savings to cure Portugal's economic ills, which include a 30-per-cent-a-year inflation rate.

Frequent radio messages urge listeners, "Economize. Don't spend your money unnecessarily" and "Think twice before spending."

Bright posters have appeared on walls in the capital saying, "Pay your taxes. Support the government."

## Rockefellers' Campaign Gifts Put at \$100,000 to Legislators

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Rockefeller reportedly gave \$36,000 to Judson Morehouse, a former state Republican chairman who was convicted of perjury and pardoned by Mr. Rockefeller, then New York governor, on the grounds of illness.

In New York, magazine publisher William Rusher claimed yesterday that Mr. Rockefeller has doled out millions in gifts to politicians.

"Many of them were plainly made to ingratiate him with prominent politicians able to help him in his quest for the presidency," declared Mr. Rusher, the publisher of the National Review.

Mr. Rusher attributed his information to "a source close to the investigation of Rockefeller by Congress."

## Caramanlis Quits for Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

Three ministers and three deputy ministers who do not intend to run for parliament will retain their portfolios in the new interim Cabinet, to be sworn in tomorrow at noon, Mr. Lambrias said.

The Center Union party of Mr. Mavros yesterday joined with John Pemsasoglou's New Political Forces party in a coalition under Mr. Mavros' leadership, to be called Center Union-New Forces.

Premier Caramanlis will lead a new broad-based New Democracy party. Political observers believe that these groups may form a coalition government in the 300-member parliament, as neither is expected to win an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Caramanlis and Mr. Mavros will be challenged by the left-leaning Panhellenic Socialist Movement of Andreas Papanastasiou and the extreme leftist front, composed of the two branches of the newly legalized Greek Communist party and the United Democratic Left.

A fifth party likely to draw considerable support is the royalist National Democratic Union, led by former cabinet minister Petros Garofalias, political observers said.

Mr. Garofalias pins his hopes for support on disgraced junta followers in the provinces and the army, the observers said.

## Silva Mind Control in Paris

Last May, Peggy Huddleston taught Mind Control to more than 55 persons in Paris. Almost all have directly reported the experience has enriched and broadened their personal horizons. If you haven't heard about it, you really should.

What is it? A scientifically-based system that dramatically frees the innate powers of your mind, increasing concentration, memory, intuition and creativity; and enables relief of tension, headaches and migraines and control of diet and smoking habits.

It's upbeat, constructive. 300,000 graduates in U.S. including hundreds of lawyers, physicians, bankers and university faculty.

Free introductory lectures: 8 PM, Thursday, Oct. 10 and 8 PM, Monday, Oct. 14. Place: 11, Avenue Yavin (voir privé, end of Impasse), 75006 Paris. Métro: Yavin, Bus: 62.

Information: phone Paris 734-56-59, only between 5-7 p.m. Or write: 49 Rue Pierre-Charron, 75008 Paris.

## After Bid to Buy Grain

### U.S.-Soviet Accord to Sway Farm Data Seems a Failure

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The Soviet attempt to purchase 3.4 million tons of American corn and wheat represents a breakdown in an agreement between former President Richard Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in June, 1973, for exchange of agricultural information.

It is also causing some doubts here about the degree of optimism previously expressed by Moscow—and foreign experts—about this year's Soviet farm crop.

Under the Nixon-Brezhnev agreement and a follow-up accord signed last November, the Russians promised to give Washington advanced and detailed information on current harvest prospects to help the U.S. Agriculture Department monitor world supply and demand and thus anticipate any big purchases.

Another current hypothesis that last year's harvest, 11 22.5 million tons of grain, had so much water from rainfall in the late last period that Moscow actually only about 180 million tons of grain.

If so, Western specialists guess, Moscow might have good reason to buy grain to replenish its stockpiles that next year's harvest might be worse than this year's and world grain might be even higher, given inflation in the West.

The problem is, Western officials comment bitterly, can be sure what motivates a country or what this year's prospects are unless the incident causes Moscow more forthcoming with agricultural information as from the United States.

It is the lack of such basic and vital information that caused the Agriculture Department to be caught so much by surprise in 1972 and again this year.

American officials had expected that the Soviet Union might buy up to a million tons of corn and a modest amount of wheat, say 200,000 tons. But the Soviet purchase of 2.4 million tons of corn and a million tons of wheat, though still modest compared to the huge 1972 grain deals, came as a shock.

"The trouble is that the Russians still operate on the same old basis," commented a Western specialist on Soviet trade. "They operate in a secretive way."

Another reason that Washington was caught unprepared was that the Americans had accepted the optimistic Soviet forecasts about this year's grain crop. The Agriculture Department put out its own figures estimating a harvest of from 200 to 205 million tons of grain, down a bit from the record level reported last year but well above any other Soviet harvest.

Now, American and other Western grain specialists are searching for some explanation why the Russians unexpectedly went into the market so heavily. Some are beginning to reassess their own estimates of the likely Soviet harvest this year.

Less Triumphant Press They note, for example, that this year the Soviet press has been considerably less triumphant and more modest than a year ago in the tone of its descriptions of the harvesting.

Moreover, it is said, the weather has been unfavorable for corn. As for wheat, the growing regions in west Siberia and Kazakhstan had light snow and little moisture to help this year's summer wheat crop develop.

But the real problem for Moscow has been its own drive to improve the diet of the Soviet people by increasing their intake of meat, which has entailed an ambitious campaign to increase and improve livestock herds.

The Soviet success has been considerable in this area. By official statistics, cattle were up 3 per cent, hogs up 5 per cent, sheep and goats up 4 per cent and poultry up 8 per cent over the year before. Meat and poultry production overall was up 10 per cent.

The expansion of livestock

Mr. Ford asked Congress to enact tax legislation to reduce that all dividends on corporate stocks, issued for cash, be deductible by the issuing company.

Such a move, which Mr. Ford estimated would provide corporations with \$100 million a year in tax relief, would bring in capital and help strengthen their capital bases, Mr. Ford argued.

The President also ended proposal pending in the House to reduce federal taxes on gains.

The President, who had flooded with recommendations that the Federal Reserve ease its tight money policies since its tight money policies assured by board chairman Arthur Burns "that the economy and credit will be sufficiently to meet the needs of our economy and that, even, will a credit crunch."

To help farmers produce and put downward pressure on prices, Mr. Ford said he would allocate all the fuel it needed to do their work. He would ask Congress for the money to allocate fertilizer.

In other areas, he said, "return to vigorous enforcement of trust laws" with emphasis on price-fixing and bid-rigging. Mr. Ford said:

"I ask the Congress for authority to increase maximum penalties for anti-trust violations from \$50,000 to \$1 million for corporations and from \$10,000 for individuals."

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## ite Votes to Terminate -Holdover Emergencies

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The House of Representatives voted yesterday to terminate the authority of the President to declare a national emergency.

The vote, by voice and state, reflected a conflict on Capitol Hill to Congress powers that have been used over several decades, and by the Senate and House, the National Emergency Act would end in a series of national emergencies.

## get Office ing Limit Pentagon

John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The House's Office of Management and Budget has proposed a 10 percent increase over the fiscal year 1975.

The bill, supported by President Ford, also would establish procedures under which Congress could terminate a future national emergency by concurrent resolution, without being subject to a presidential veto.

The major effect of the measure would be to suspend all but a handful of the 470 laws that, when invoked by a presidential declaration of emergency, give the chief executive virtually unchecked powers.

Each of the last seven presidents, had they chosen to use the broad authority, could have taken control of private industries, censured news media, imposed martial law on designated "military zones" that could, in theory, have covered the entire United States.

"For four decades, normal constitutional processes have not been the rule," Sen. Charles Mathias, R-Md., said yesterday in advocating enactment of the legislation.

He said that "the wars, emergencies and crises of various kinds of the past 40 years, in addition to the growth of the executive branch bureaucracy under the leadership of strong presidents and the diminished role of the Congress in the making of policy—these factors have all contributed to the erosion of constitutional government."

The bill was drawn up by a bipartisan Senate Study Committee established last year, co-chaired by Sen. Mathias and Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho. A version approved by the Senate Government Operations Committee at their request was revised last week to meet objections of the administration.

In its final form, the bill specifically repeals seven of the 470 emergency statutes, including a law that permits the jailing of individuals for a year for violating an executive order of the president in an area designated as a "military zone."

The termination of the emergency statutes would be delayed a year from enactment of the legislation to give the administration and Congress time to devise substitutes for some emergency statutes that are being used routinely by the government. Moreover, the bill would permit six emergency statutes, including an act governing trade with enemies of the United States, to remain in force.

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**SCHOOL BRAWL IN BOSTON**—Jean Louis Andre (center) being attacked as he tried to climb a railing to flee a mob that chased him after it stopped his car Monday. His car was stopped as he was going to pick up his daughter at a South Boston school. Several persons were injured and a number arrested in a battle between the mob and policemen who came to the rescue of Mr. Andre.

## 125 U.S. Marshals Requested In Boston Busing Violence

BOSTON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Mayor Kevin White today called for at least 125 federal marshals to be sent to help protect school children and implement a court-ordered plan to integrate public schools by busing.

The motion was filed with the clerk of the U.S. District Court in Boston by Assistant City Corporation Counsel Kevin Maloney.

It called on Judge Arthur Garrity "to enter an order requiring that not less than 125 marshals be assigned to the South Boston district."

Attached to the motion was a five-page letter to Judge Garrity from Mayor White detailing the racial violence in South Boston and explaining why federal assistance was needed.

Earlier, black children were kept out of South Boston schools by city officials and police.

The action followed the worst day of violence since the court-ordered busing began on Sept. 12. Thirty-three persons were arrested yesterday in two outbreaks of violence and a mob of whites, some carrying sticks, chased and beat a black man whose car was stuck in traffic at a South Boston intersection.

Police were stationed at areas where black children usually are picked up for busing. The children were not taken to schools in South Boston today, but to other sites for discussions and some classes.

About 200 blacks arrived for classes at Hyde Park High School, and after being addressed by black community leaders, also left to attend alternate school classes and discussions of integration problems.

Thomas Atkins, the president of the Boston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, also was expected to seek an appearance before Judge Garrity.

Mr. Atkins said: "It is widely agreed that the police cannot maintain order [to cope with] the scale of violence" here, especially in the Hyde Park and Roslindale areas of South Boston.

Boy, 14, slain  
DETRAHAN, La., Oct. 8 (UPI).—A 14-year-old white youth died yesterday after being shot through the neck from a bus filled with black students that was being stoned by whites. Four other white students were injured.

The disturbance, involving about 400 students, was believed to have been triggered by a fight at a football game on Friday night, police said. The slain youth was Jimmy Webster of Norco, La.

The panel said the industry should be audited on a permanent basis by the federal government and Mr. Lefkowitz said the audit should include "drop-in on-the-spot checks of inventories to see if they're telling the truth."

The grand jury said that the government should participate in price and import discussions between the oil companies and the oil-producing countries; that gasoline dealers should be protected by law from having leases terminated indiscriminately, and that supplies of crude oil "must be assured both to independent marketers and others in the industry."

The grand jury has returned three criminal indictments against oil companies, charging them with violations of the state's anti-trust laws.

## At Smithsonian Seminar

## NASA Warned on Role in Uncertain World

By Walter Sullivan

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 8 (NYT).—A diverse group of specialists—economists, astronauts, "modelers" of the future, directors of international agencies and others—met here last week to speculate on how a space program might fit into the final years of this century.

The meeting was organized by the Smithsonian Institution on behalf of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which has undertaken a yearlong study of its potential roles in a world of rapid change and an uncertain economic future.

The fact that the seminar was held shows NASA's own uncertainty about its future in a period when sections of the federal budget may be cut drastically.

The NASA study group clearly hoped to be told that the world will desperately need the agency to seek out new mineral resources, assist food production, monitor threats to the global environment and serve the creative drive of mankind by exploring far reaches of the solar system.

There was some of all that, but there were also statements disturbing to both the space agency representatives and their guests. The participants were repeatedly reminded of such grim prospects as the likelihood of widespread starvation, the seemingly irresistible spread of nuclear technology to regions beyond control of the great powers, the consequent threat of nuclear blackmail and the prolonged disruption of technological economies by high oil prices.

The prognoses were not all gloomy, but they foreshadowed basic changes in this country and elsewhere.

To encourage a free exchange of ideas, the sessions were off the record; however, after editing, the proceedings will be published by the Smithsonian. Participants were urged to focus chiefly on the probable state of the world in the year 2000, leaving the coming NASA study to assess the agency's possible roles.

The sessions were held at Hammermill Farm, the estate of Hugh Auchincloss, which served as a summer White House for President John Kennedy. Mrs. Auchincloss is the mother of the late president's widow, Jacqueline Onassis.

One of the disturbing trends cited by several participants was the intensification of nationalism, particularly in response to economic stresses. Thus, it was noted, Norway has announced that it will reserve its rich finds of offshore oil primarily for its own needs.

Likewise, the group was told that the United States has embargoed fertilizer exports even though as much fertilizer is said to be spread on American lawns, cemeteries and golf courses as is used to avert famine in India.

It was proposed that because of this embargo, more people will die in the next year than were killed by the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Despite intensified nationalism, said a well-known sociologist, striking worldwide cultural affinities have developed for each age group. In this respect, Japanese, American and even Russian youths have more in common with one another than with their parents, and a new

age-oriented global culture seems to appear with each decade.

When these generations mature, the sociologist said, they will find that the employable span of their lives is considerably shorter than now. Employment will begin relatively late in life and retirement will come early.

Just as Freudian sexual psychoses were typical of the Victorian era, he said, so the effects of idleness and the disintegration of former value systems will account for neuroses late in this century.

He proposed that the current epidemic of graffiti had grown out of a yearning for such youths to say, "I was here—I passed this way." Such feelings may even have motivated some of the assassinations of recent years, he added.

Various possible roles for NASA were woven into the discussion, including the possibility of a surveillance program to keep track of all asteroids crossing the earth's orbit.

Manila Plans Ties  
With Peking First  
MANILA, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The Philippines, in an apparent reversal of a previous plan to establish diplomatic relations simultaneously with China and the Soviet Union, announced today that it would normalize ties with Peking first.

"As of now, steps being taken toward normalization of relations with Socialist and Communist countries pertain only to the People's Republic of China," President Ferdinand Marcos said in a one-paragraph statement.

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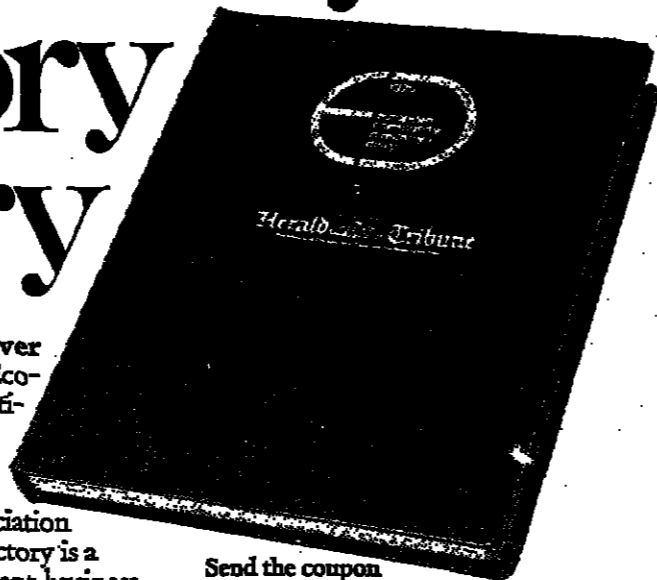


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### Nixon Costs Seen Higher By Senator

Aides' Annual Wages Put at \$841,800

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP). — Sen. Joseph Montoya said yesterday that there may be as many as 64 government employees detailed to the Nixon San Clemente, Calif., complex, with salaries running at a rate of about \$841,800 a year.

Aides to Sen. Montoya, D-N.M., said the figures, about double the highest previous estimates, were developed on the basis of new information obtained from the White House. Earlier estimates had put the employees at about two dozen, with salaries totaling up to \$430,000 on an annual basis. The White House has told Sen. Montoya that at least some of the 64 employees and \$841,800 are not for former President Richard Nixon, but for related installations, and therefore should not be considered part of the costs for the Nixon transition. But the explanation apparently has not convinced the senator, who was a member of the Watergate committee.

Sen. Montoya heads a Senate Appropriations subcommittee which recommended deep cuts in Nixon transition funds. The new estimates, released by Sen. Montoya yesterday, are likely to give fuel to senators favoring cuts when the funding bill for the Nixon transition reaches the Senate floor. It has passed the House.

#### Six-Month Transition

Sen. Montoya's new figures represent his estimate of how many persons, while remaining on the payroll of government agencies, have been assigned by President Ford to work for Mr. Nixon during the six-month transition from the presidency to private life.

Sen. Montoya emphasized that the \$841,800 is in addition to \$622,000 a year in Secret Service protection costs for Mr. Nixon at the San Clemente complex, and another \$500,000, on an annual basis, for Secret Service and other costs at Mr. Nixon's Key Biscayne, Fla., estate.

The House and the Senate Appropriations Committees both have voted to put a limit of \$300,000 on the payments to federal employees detailed to Mr. Nixon during the transition period. In addition, they have voted to pay Mr. Nixon \$100,000 for other transition costs which he may incur during that period and \$100,000 through June 30, 1975, under a separate law providing pensions and staff assistance to former presidents.

#### Tapes Negotiations

Meanwhile, a White House spokesman said yesterday that negotiations are still going on with Mr. Nixon over the disposition of the former president's tapes and papers.

White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said talks were resumed last week after Special Watergate Prosecutor Leon Jaworski raised some questions over the agreement which gave Mr. Nixon custody of the material, but would have assured government access to the tapes for up to five years after which Mr. Nixon could destroy them.

### Senate Approves Limit to Term Of FBI Director

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP). — The Senate passed a bill yesterday to limit the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to a single 10-year term. The vote was 70 to 0.

The measure is intended both to protect the FBI director from undue pressures from his superiors and to prevent him from becoming too independent or autocratic. Under present law, there is no limit on how long the director may serve. The late J. Edgar Hoover served from 1934 until his death in 1972.

The bill passed by the Senate and sent to the House would apply to Clarence Kelley, the present director. However, he will reach the mandatory retirement age of 70 in 1981, before the end of a 10-year term.

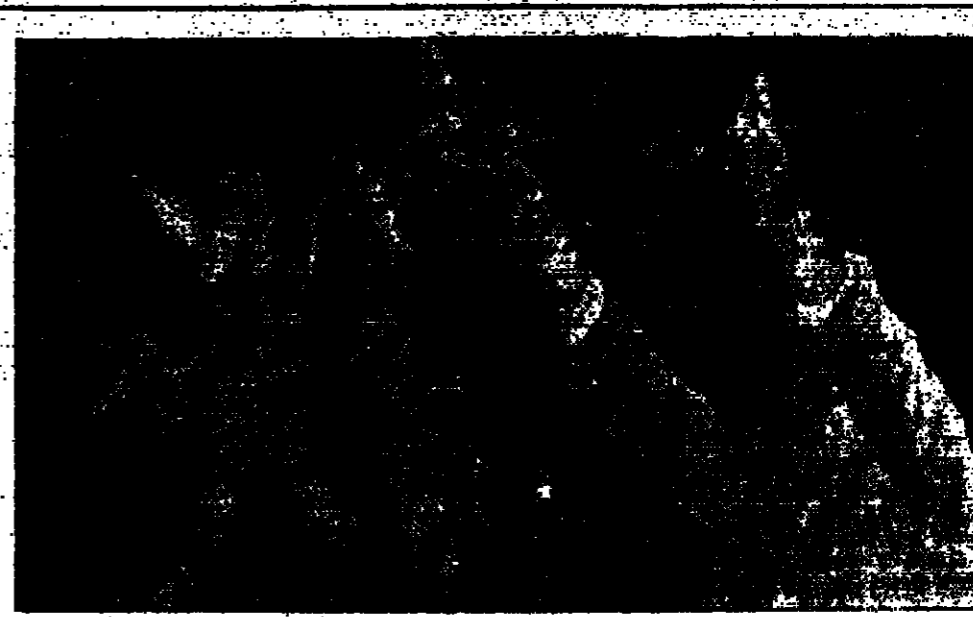
Under legislation passed in 1968, the director is appointed by the president subject to confirmation by the Senate.

### U.S. Viet Return Held Possible

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP). — Deputy Secretary of Defense William Clements said today a return of U.S. air and naval forces to South Vietnam "would have to be considered" if North Vietnam launched a major offensive.

Mr. Clements, who has just returned from a visit to South Vietnam, said at a news conference the situation is being evaluated in the light of a congressional order passed in U.S. aid and what he called an "enormous" North Vietnamese supply buildup in the South.

He ruled out the reintroduction of U.S. ground forces and agreed that Congress would have to approve any renewed military involvement in South Vietnam. "If the level of hostilities remains about the same and there is no major offensive by the North," he said, "President Thieu and his military people are confident they can get by."



BYE-BYE, BIRDSIES—Swallows, flown in from Switzerland where a cold snap lack of food stopped their normal migration, being released near Nice, France. Thousands of other swallows from Switzerland and eastern France have been taken by train and plane to release points in Italy, Spain and North Africa.

### Calls Extradition Demand Arranged to Fail

### Costa Rica Chief Doubts U.S. Bid for Vesco

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP). — Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber has charged that the U.S. government's attempt to bring back financier Robert Vesco for trial, with two former Nixon cabinet members was arranged "in such a way that it seemed aimed at the extradition failing, just as it did."

The charge is in a letter which Mr. Oduber, while president-elect, sent to Mr. Vesco May 6. Mr. Oduber assumed the office of president May 6. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., disclosed it yesterday at a hearing of his Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee on efforts by Mr. Vesco to acquire some 2,000 Ingram M-10 machine guns and on the financier's reported interest in funding a factory in Costa Rica to produce up to 500 of these or other weapons a month.

After subcommittee investigators learned of the existence of the letter, the Costa Rican Embassy here authenticated it and provided a copy.

Mr. Oduber wrote the letter a week after a jury in New York City acquitted former Attorney General John Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans on all nine counts of criminal conspiracy, obstruction of justice, and lying to a grand jury in connection with a secret \$200,000 cash contribution which Mr. Vesco had made to President Nixon's re-election campaign in 1972.

#### Different Outcome

Chief prosecutor John W. W. telling reporters after the acquittal April 28 that the verdict had stunned him, said, "If we could have gotten Vesco back it would have been different."

The prosecution had asked Costa Rica to extradite Mr. Vesco for trial for obstruction of justice. But the Legislative Assembly controlled by then-president Jose Figueres, whose business interests have received more than \$3.5 million from Vesco-associated sources, enacted March 21 a new extradition law that seemed tailored to Mr. Vesco's legal needs.

For several months, however, the Jackson subcommittee has been troubled about whether Mr. Vesco might have committed an offense involving narcotics for which he could have been extradited despite the new law, under a century-old U.S.-Costa Rican treaty.

This possibility arose almost a year ago when an undercover government narcotics worker, Frank Peroff, provided the subcommittee and the office of the U.S. attorney in New York with tape recordings of his conversations with a since-imprisoned mastermind of a heroin smuggling scheme, Conrad Bouchard, of Montreal.

In taped conversations July 3 and July 8, 1973, Bouchard told Mr. Peroff that Mr. Vesco or an associate in Costa Rica, Norman LeBlanc, would provide \$250,000 to buy 100 kilograms of heroin in Europe—for eventual smuggling into the United States, where the drug would have a multimillion-dollar street value.

Unproven Involvement That Bouchard said such things in the subcommittee despite a lengthy investigation. Yesterday, Sen. Jackson said that the testimony included a disclosure that an attempt in December, 1973, to extradite Mr. Vesco from the Bahamas on a \$50,000-fraud charge involving his International Controls Corp. — also had failed.

The Bahamian lawyer retained by the government to try to extradite Mr. Vesco was Cecil Wallace-Whitfield, who "had previ-

ous ties to Vesco and associates," Sen. Jackson directed his staff to both extradition efforts.

President Oduber, in a letter to Mr. Vesco, told the financier that the U.S. government would remove any official who might become a partner in the country.

Mr. Oduber also said giving Mr. Vesco \$20 liquidate his investment "mysterious activities" direct the funds into his tourism.

Mr. Oduber also said would be no more special and immigration treaty apparent reference to the porting of 14 automatic Costa Rican aircraft a je by Los Angeles also Thomas Richardson, an of Mr. Vesco.

### Endorses Vietnam Doves

### Sen. Jackson Buries Hatch With Democratic Liberals

By Robert Shogan

WALTHAM, Mass.—A lot of people didn't think this could happen in America," Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said with a grin.

What was happening, here in this Boston suburb, was that Sen. Jackson and Rep. Robert Drinan, a Democrat, once adversaries over the Vietnam war, amiably shared a platform before an audience of local party leaders and workers.

Sen. Jackson, the former hawk, strongly urged the re-election of Father Drinan, a Jesuit priest, who was a militant dove. He heaped praise on the visiting senator.

Two weeks ago Sen. Jackson visited Long Island to back the candidacy of another old opponent, Allard Lowenstein, who is seeking the House seat in New York's 5th Congressional District.

Apparent Front-Runner Since Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., stepped aside, Sen. Jackson has become the apparent front-runner in the race for the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination.

Sen. Jackson's appearances with Father Drinan and Mr. Lowenstein are also examples of tactics the senator probably needs to pursue if he is to strengthen his slight advantage.

Because of his long battle to ease immigration restrictions on Soviet Jews, Sen. Jackson has become something of a hero to many American Jews. To candidates such as Mr. Lowenstein and Father Drinan, whose districts have large Jewish populations, his endorsement could be an important plus.

In addition, during his long career in Washington Sen. Jackson has developed powerful ties with union leaders and organization Democrats. His personal endorsement presumably would help overcome the suspicion with which these two groups of Democrats ordinarily tend to regard mavericks such as Father Drinan and Mr. Lowenstein.

Apart from this appeal to left-wing Democratic candidates, Sen. Jackson has other strength to draw on.

His unsuccessful presidential campaign in 1972 gave him experience and exposure. "I made a lot of mistakes," he recalled. "I hope I learned from them."

His support of the military has earned Sen. Jackson marks for patriotism, helping to give him probably greater appeal in the South than any other Northern Democratic contender. Then too, there is the significant record of legislative accomplishment. Sen. Jackson, 62, puffed up during more than 30 years in the House and Senate.

For all of that, Sen. Jackson's position as a front-runner is precarious, which he and his supporters acknowledge.

"He's ahead of anybody in the field," said Ben Wattenberg, a long-time adviser. "But the odds on the field as a whole have to still be better than those on Jackson."

"His great problem," Mr. Wattenberg said, "is that he's still not well enough known."

When Sen. Jackson started working toward the nomination in mid-1971, hardly anybody cared. Only 9 per cent of those asked

in a Gallup poll recognized name and only 2 per cent him as their first choice.

But the spotlight also potential hazards. Sen. Jackson, 62, a chance to get the nomination as previously lacking in it and from fellow politicians.

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## Chile Deal to Start Allende

### Predate Coup, Sources Say

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Sources say Chile and the United States closed a deal for the sale of A-37B light attack aircraft about four months before the overthrow of the leftist regime.

Sources also said formal negotiations for the sale to Chile began after the military junta overthrew President Salvador Allende in September.

The Defense Department declined comment on a report from Santiago that the sale of A-37Bs was part of a deal that took power 13 days ago.

Pentagon sources said they asked for the planes for the sale to Chile in May, 1973, after 10 days of negotiations.

Negotiations for the sale opened in July, 1973, the sources said. The deal was concluded in June, 1974.

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**SIGN OF THE TIMES**—Some of the newer traffic signs in Durban, South Africa, are now bilingual. This traffic light has instructions in English, Afrikaans and Zulu, telling pedestrians to push button and wait for light change when they want to cross the street.

## Rebel Troops in Addis Ababa Crushed by Regime's Forces

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 8 (Reuters)—Ethiopia's military rulers today appeared to have crushed the first open confrontation by opposition within their movement.

At least five soldiers died and six were wounded in shooting that broke out yesterday at the engineering corps barracks in the city where dissident troops had been actively campaigning for an end to military rule and an immediate return to civilian government.

Troops loyal to the provisional military government, which deposed Emperor Haile Selassie last month, surrounded the barracks. Some of the engineers tried to break out and were shot down. Some 50 of them were reported to have been arrested.

## Obituaries Paul Hoffman, Administered Marshall Plan, UN Agencies

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 8 (Reuters)—Paul Hoffman, 88, former administrator of the Marshall Plan, which saved Europe from economic collapse after World War II, died early today, it was announced here.

He began his career as an automobile salesman and rose to the presidency of the Studebaker Automobile Corp., a position he held for 13 years.

From the early days of World War II he turned his talents to public service and spent the next 25 years in national and international agencies—as chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, administrator of the Marshall Plan, Managing Director of the UN Special Fund, president of the Society for International Development and administrator of the UN Development Program.

As administrator of the Marshall Plan, named after then Secretary of State George Marshall, Mr. Hoffman channeled hundreds of millions of dollars into war-torn Western Europe, much of which was used to rebuild its shattered industry.

President Richard Nixon's citation accompanying the award of the Medal of Freedom said in part, "Paul Hoffman played a central role in moving the world out of the devastation of World War II and through a difficult period of decolonization and emergent nationhood."

"He was a bold pioneer in the field of international development assistance. The force of his deeds and the power of his example have made a unique and monumental contribution to world peace and progress."

After the death of his first wife, Mr. Hoffman was married in 1963 to Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, who had been a member of President Franklin Roosevelt's Cabinet.

**Dwight H. Murray**  
NAPA, Calif., Oct. 8 (AP)—Dwight H. Murray, 86, a former president of the American Medical Association, died yesterday. He was AMA president in 1966 and had an active medical practice for 57 years.

**Fahmi Chahin**  
LONDON, Oct. 8 (UPI)—Former Lebanese Information Minister Fahmi Chahin, 38, died in the Harley Street Clinic today following an operation several days ago.

**Gen. Weyand Sworn In**  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Gen. Frederick Weyand was sworn in yesterday as Army chief of staff. Gen. Weyand, formerly deputy chief of staff, succeeds Gen. Creighton Abrams, who died last month.

for a heart condition, a spokesman for the clinic said.

**Ebe Stignani**

IMOLA, Italy, Oct. 8 (AP)—Ebe Stignani, 67, considered a classic mezzo-soprano, has died. Miss Stignani was born in Naples and made her debut there at the San Carlo Opera House in 1925.

Over the next 30 years she performed at the principal opera houses in Europe, the United States and South America. She retired in 1957.



Paul G. Hoffman

## 'Luxembourg Months' Draw Growing Resistance in EEC

By David Haworth

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 8 (UPI)—October is one of the Common Market's "Luxembourg months."

By treaty, all meetings of the EEC Council of Ministers this month must take place in this smallest capital city in the community.

The other "Luxembourg months" are April and June. At great expense and inconvenience during these months, the EEC ministers and an accompanying army of officials, interpreters, secretaries and reporters make their way to the community's secondary center.

The increasingly unpopular commuting is the result of a compromise, agreed upon in 1957, when the EEC decided for political and administrative reasons to move its Coal and Steel Community offices from Luxembourg to Brussels.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg fought for compensation for the loss of prestige and funds. It was the only occasion in the community's history that Luxembourg defied its partners, threatening to block EEC policies on an issue of self-interest.

The concession was gained by the grand duchy, which has only 345,000 of the EEC's total population of 250 million and an area of only 988 square miles. The capital has a population of about 77,000.

The European Parliament, the European Investment Bank, the EEC Statistical Office and the European Court of Justice also have their headquarters here. Modernistic buildings have sprung up on the city's northeast, and dominating the Euro-bureaucratic is the Kirchberg Block, where the EEC meetings are held. The Luxembourg government itself has posed a question about the grand duchy's geographic and

economic oddity: "If it is true that there is no longer a single country in Western Europe large enough for the dimensions of the modern world, what can one say about little Luxembourg, a minuscule and paradoxical country in the age of supersonic aircraft and vast economic units?"

However, the tiny size of Luxembourg, one of the community's founding members, sometimes gives it an advantage. Nations such as France and West Germany do not want to appear to bully their little partner. In community political crises, Luxembourg diplomats have been skilful and frequently acted as intermediaries.

Nevertheless, there are signs of a growing resistance among the other EEC countries to any further claims that Luxembourg might make on Common Market activity. Also, the European Commission has indicated a dislike of Luxembourg's special status as a tax haven: If the EEC's ambition to achieve economic and monetary union by 1980 is to be realized, Luxembourg's tax laws probably will have to be "harmonized" out of existence.

Luxembourg's claim that its liberal tax laws are an asset to the whole community does not impress EEC headquarters.

There may be moves to reduce the number of ministerial meetings in Luxembourg. Communications are not easy, restaurants few and below standards found in other EEC capitals, and accommodations for Eurocrats and national delegations frequently are hard to find during tourism periods. And, given the EEC determination to cut costs, a major factor is the expense of transporting to Luxembourg the materials needed for ministerial meetings.

## Schmidt and Party Left Wing Resume Fight Over Policies

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Oct. 8 (NYT)—after a four-month cease-fire, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the left wing of his Social Democratic party have taken up arms against each other again.

Last month, Heidi Wiecek-Zeul, who considers herself the leader of 350,000 younger members comprising a third of the party, called the government's acceptance of Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. as supreme commander of NATO "astonishing." The nomination, she said, was "a clear political insult."

Later, at a party convention in Hamburg, Mr. Schmidt accused left-wing theoreticians of "preaching the people right out of church" and said, "You are busying yourselves with problems inside your own heads instead of with the economic conditions we have to deal with." While the world is running the danger of an economic crisis, he said, "you are philosophizing about socialization or nonsocialization [of industry]."

"Facing by Fiebschite"

Mrs. Wiecek-Zeul believes that Mr. Schmidt is trying to govern as though his party did not exist—"practically ruling by plebschite," she said in an interview.

The fight has been long overdue. The Chancellor stands to the right of much of his party, is primarily interested in economics and has close connections to such men as Ernst Wolf Mommensen, the head of the Krupp industrial empire.

The Young Socialists, who comprise those under 35, believe that the major industries should be

socialized, the banks put under public control and politics based on social theory.

Mr. Schmidt's predecessor, Willy Brandt, treated the young with toleration and even respect before his resignation May 6. Many in the party, including Mr. Schmidt, blamed the ferment from the left for a disastrous slump in public opinion polls during the winter. But after he took over as Chancellor May 18, the left seemed to quiet down rather than

live up. "Chance to Prove Himself"

"The fall will certainly be better than was the summer," Mrs. Wiecek-Zeul said in the interview, "but we thought Schmidt should have a chance to prove himself."

Another explanation is that the Social Democrats' left and right wings have been fighting their opponents in state election campaigns instead of each other since June.

Mrs. Wiecek-Zeul was asked how her views are different from those of the two West German Communist parties or of the radical student splinter groups. "They have a different idea of what the state and the government represent," she said. "They believe the government represents only the bourgeois state, and their aim is to get rid of it. We think the transition from a capitalist to a socialist system has to be more gradual. We regard socialism as a process that can be achieved through democratic means."

## Mrs. Peron Asks End of Terrorism

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 8 (UPI)—President Isabel Peron made a new call today for an end to terrorism in Argentina, while police sources reported a double kidnapping and the discovery of a corpse.

Police said that they found a man's nude body, with multiple wounds in the head and body from various caliber bullets, near the international airport outside Buenos Aires this morning.

Police sources reported that an administrative secretary and a planning director of the national university in the city of La Plata were kidnapped this morning, according to Noticias Argentinas news agency.

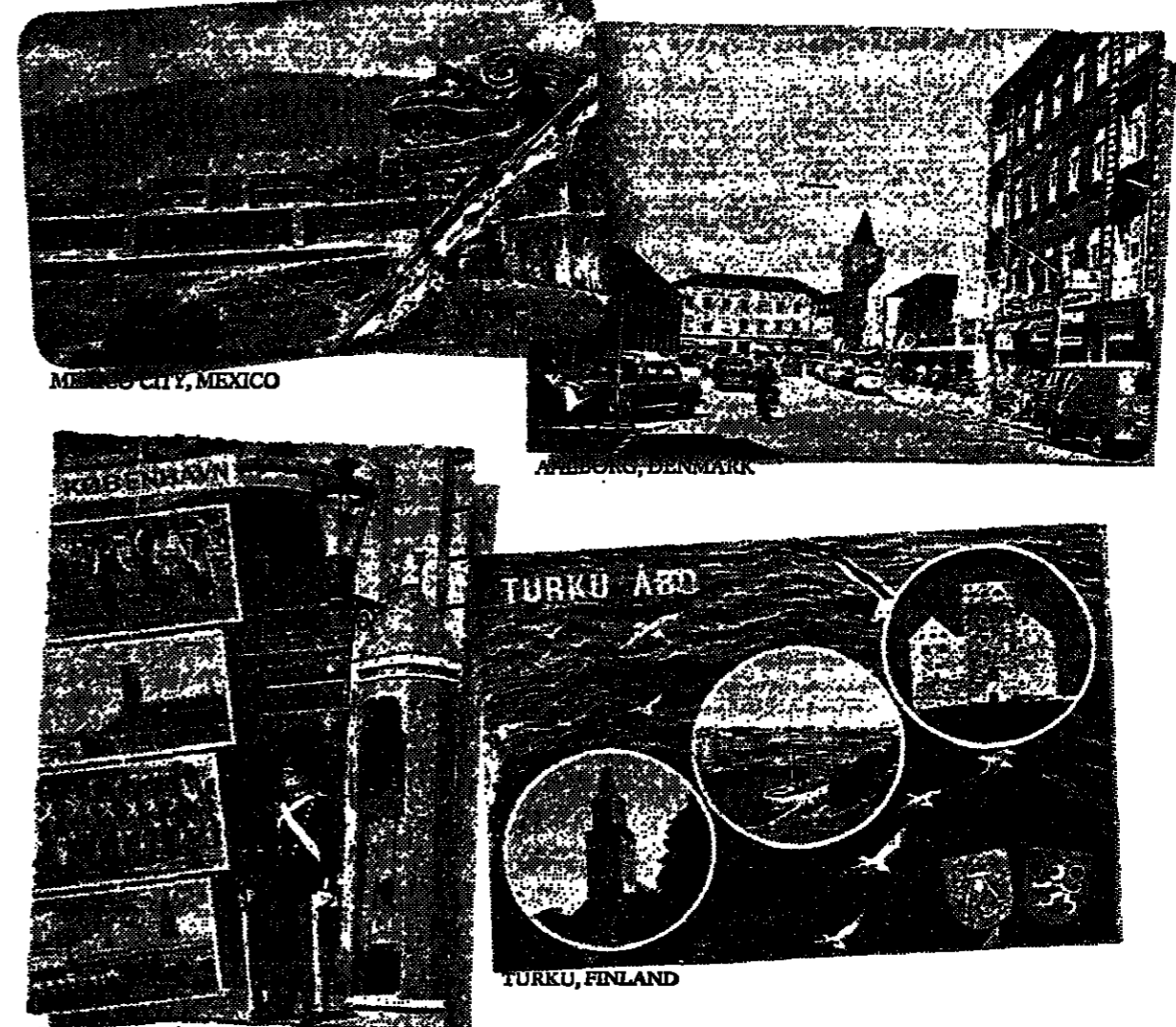
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## New Deal for Kissinger

The secretary of state sets out to play his wandering diplomatic game again after a new deal, which deprived him of some of his trumps. His prestige abroad has been diminished by the Cyprus impasse, as well as by the fact that he is backed by the untied President Ford, as compared with Richard Nixon, who had made his own favorable impression in many lands. And at home he has a Congress which is at once trying to assert itself against the presidency with respect to foreign affairs and to win elections in November. Those are handicaps in approaching the Mideast problem, which has trended toward stalemate, rather than progress.

But Mr. Kissinger also retains some real strengths. One of these, of course, is his own talent for negotiation, which is considerable. Another, and even more important, is the United States itself, which, after many blows to prestige and authority, at home and abroad, remains a power that simply cannot be ignored. And the third lies in the essential rationality of the positions he and the American government have taken.

It would not be wise to place too much reliance on this last element with respect to the Middle East, where what is reasonable is almost always in the eye of the beholder. Even with the best and coolest judgment the problems left in that region by the wars of the past quarter-century are difficult to solve; given the emotions that started those wars,

and were intensified by them, every historic hillock, every hallowed patch of sand, can become the cause of renewed strife. And the diversity among and within all the communities involved complicates the matter further.

There is also the issue of oil, which Mr. Kissinger hopes to keep out of his current series of talks, but which will underlie the whole as it does the lands which are concerned. The energy problem extends far beyond the Middle East, and it has politico-economic implications everywhere. But in the Middle East oil has an explosive content of nuclear proportions.

Mr. Kissinger's objectives in his present journey are, sadly enough, limited. What he apparently hopes to achieve is simply to get diplomatic conversations out of the impasse into which they tended to drift by default since the conclusions of the ceasefire agreements, and to open the door—at least a crack—toward further progress. The goal does not seem beyond the powers which the secretary of state can muster for its attainment. And all parties in the Middle East must recognize that the hopeful repercussions of such a modest achievement would mean much to a deeply troubled world, while intransigence would create complications of far greater magnitude than the immediate issues. Global interdependence is manifestly a growing need; the Middle East cannot be divorced from, nor dictated to by, its neighbors in a shrinking planet.

## U.S. Agricultural Export Controls

President Ford had no good choice except to ask Cook and Continental, the grain trading firms, to suspend planned shipments of \$500 million worth of corn and wheat to Russia. Allowing the companies to consummate these sales would have reduced the supplies and driven up the prices of the feed grains available to all other consumers, American and foreign. Distasteful and embarrassing as it was to intervene in the market in this way, Mr. Ford did what he had to do. He should not, however, have to do it again.

The problem is that the United States still has not acknowledged that the concept of a free market is discredited and out of date. Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz believes passionately otherwise, but this does not make it so. His concept gives inordinate advantage to rich, occasional and secretive buyers like the Russians. It lets them sneak into the market, as they did on a large scale in 1972 and as they tried to do on a smaller but still substantial scale last week, and virtually tip over the market. This suits the Russians and the big grain traders, but it undercuts (1) American consumers, who must pay higher prices; (2) American grain producers, who do not know what to expect from one season to the next; (3) regular foreign customers who give fair notice of their intentions; and (4) poor countries unable to bid for high-priced supplies.

Secretary of State Kissinger evidently felt it necessary for foreign policy reasons to say that the United States may have misled the Soviet Union on the corn and wheat sale last week—a lapse he attributed to "bureaucracies." But this ignores the deeper fact that the Soviet Union has consistently refused to abide by the conventions of the international grain trade. Mr. Butz, apparently one of the "bureaucrats," undoubtedly placed too much faith in whatever assurances he had received from the Russians to the effect that they would restrain their purchases. Still, the differences between the two cabinet officers on this point do not alter the basic proposition: The Soviet Union,

which plays the grain market like a guerrilla in fatigues, cannot expect to be treated like an officer in dress blues.

On Monday, the Agriculture Department announced that it would seek the "voluntary cooperation" of grain exporters to obtain the department's approval before making sales above a certain level. This is a good step but a small one. The better way would be for the United States to grant that the market must be managed more comprehensively. It is not enough for the government to assert the authority to pass on all export sales of a certain size. The government must openly state the criteria on which it intends to grant or withhold approval. Rather than wait until the end of the crop year to influence distribution of that margin of the crop left to be distributed, it should act at the beginning of the crop year to inform prospective customers of what level of exports they can count on. If these things are done, the President will not again be forced to take frantic 11th-hour action that is damaging diplomatically as well as politically to regain a modicum of control over a fundamental aspect of national policy. For it is silly to pretend that the choices are not heavily political and diplomatic, as well as economic.

Such measures would indeed amount to a system of export controls. This is a matter of no small moment for a country which is supposedly trying to block a resurgence of global protectionism and which professes great dismay when other countries put controls on exports of, say, oil. No other grain exporter in the world, however, allows private traders the play they have been afforded until now in the United States. No other country surrenders control over an area of policy of such critical national importance. The purpose of establishing such controls, moreover, should not be to keep the domestic price of grains artificially low but to induce greater stability in a volatile world market so as to better balance the various interests involved.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### 'Magician' Called to Account

The honeymoon between Mr. Kissinger and Congress is virtually over and the war of the two Henrys [Jackson and Kissinger] has ended with a success of the senator concerning the emigration of Soviet Jews. And the departure of Mr. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and faithful supporter of Mr. Kissinger, won't help the secretary of state's task. Within the administration, Mr. Kissinger has had to face, if not an open opposition, at least growing reservations. In the White House, in the first place, where Mr. Nixon's staff envied the preferential relations between the President and his diplomatic adviser; in the

State Department also, where the traditional career officers do not always appreciate the personal and secret conduct of a diplomacy sometimes confused, carried out by a man accountable only to the President. . . . With the Pentagon, lastly, relations are critical. . . . All those criticisms, rancors, suspicions, jealousies are long-dated. Maintained in the background as long as Mr. Kissinger won diplomatic successes, they have been brought to broad daylight from the moment when the magician no longer managed to pull rabbits out of his hat. The diplomatic deadlock in the Middle East, the Cyprus crisis, have relaunched the attacks against Mr. Kissinger. . . .

—From Le Monde (Paris).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

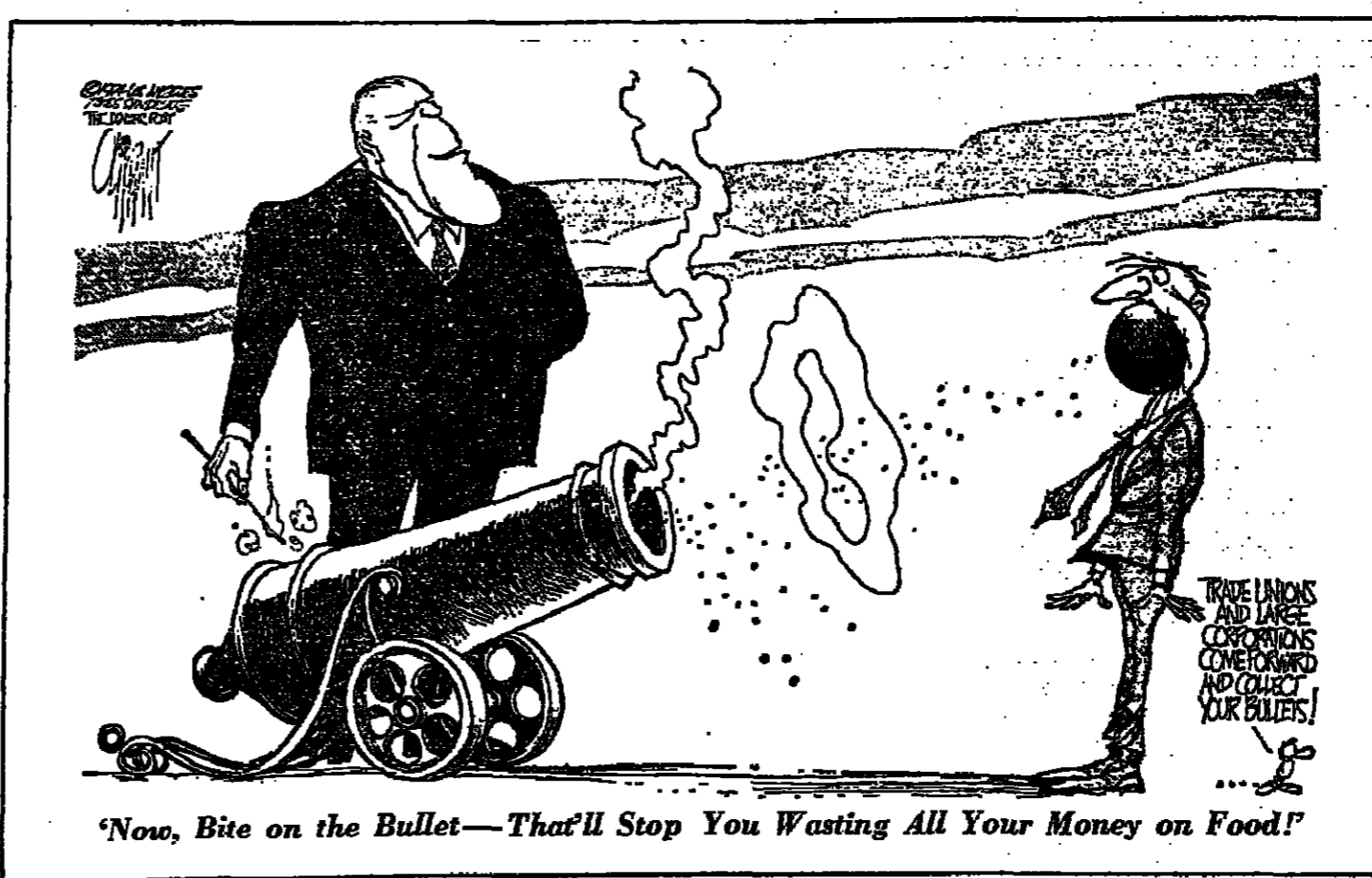
October 9, 1899

WASHINGTON—The State Department announced today that the U.S. Government will positively decline to interfere in any way in the crisis now existing between the British and the Transvaal Governments, even should the South African Republic formally request mediation. The announcement goes on to say that any further attempts to involve the United States, even as a mediator, will not be received amicably by the U.S. Government.

#### Fifty Years Ago

October 9, 1924

NEW YORK—Age and cold weather defeated Walter Johnson today and gave the New York Giants the fifth game of the World Series over the Washington Senators. The score was 6-2. It was the second time that the Giants had defeated the "Big Train," now 36, in the series. The Giants now have a decided advantage in their quest for the world's championship, as they now lead the Senators by three games to two and need win only one more to again become the baseball champions of the world.



'Now, Bite on the Bullet—That'll Stop You Wasting All Your Money on Food!'

## Greece and the U.S. Cyprus Test

By C.L. Sulzberger

**ATHENS.**—If Henry Kissinger can first obtain at least some concessions from Turkey, Greece is prepared to regard the secretary of state as a valid mediator in the unhappy Cyprus affair, despite contradictory statements by politicians contesting this country's first free election in years. But something tangible must be secured, also Washington should make public its private acknowledgment that, even if recent policy was not "mistaken," it contained "omissions."

This, in a nutshell, may be considered the basic position of Athens with respect to both the United States and, ultimately, NATO. If Washington takes a diplomatic initiative, relations between this country and NATO should improve appreciably after the November balloting creates a normal parliamentary government.

The Greeks are a proud, emotional people and ardently embrace positions unusual for other nations. Their government is fully aware of NATO's flabby Mediterranean posture and how this weakens Greece. It also fears that after Tito's death Moscow may press Yugoslavia back into the Soviet fold and seek to revive the former idea of a south Slav federation, including claims on Greek Macedonia.

### Honor

But it is argued that, despite these disturbing prospects, if forced to choose between security and honor, honor comes first. Such certainly was the case in 1940 when Greece spurned an Italian ultimatum and in 1941 when it spurned a German ultimatum.

This is romance, not Realpolitik, yet it lies at the heart of Greece's contemporary thinking. And it will remain there after the voting because Premier Karamanlis, today's national strongman, will almost certainly retain that position next month and one knows his opinions on the above matters.

Like most of his countrymen, he considers it an American responsibility to get Greek-Turkish talks on Cyprus moving by successfully pressing for some preliminary Ankara gesture, but he differs from many others in believing this procedure could ultimately produce a satisfactory settlement.

Today Greece feels let down by the American government and immensely bitter. One leader comments: "Aristotle wrote that bitterness between brothers is the most acute; because the Greeks were so pro-American, they feel

particularly hurt. Britain had a treaty responsibility to intervene in Cyprus as a guarantor and based troops there. But the people trusted America above all. Therefore you are the scapegoat."

### Deliberation

Nevertheless, the problem of Greek relationships with the United States and the grand alliance is not irretrievable. Although Karamanlis ordered withdrawal from NATO's military commands, Greece has proceeded with exceptional deliberation in implementing this decision.

Meanwhile, U.S. naval vessels quietly continue to use Greek facilities, above all vital Suda Bay in Crete. The background of friendship remains. If Washington moves wisely to alleviate Greece's psychological distress, old bonds may be restored.

America has privately explained that "omissions" in handling

the Cyprus crisis occurred because our government was overwhelmed at the time by Watergate's final dénouement. Yet, such implied apologies have not been publicized and the Greek people, not just their statesmen, are enraged. They need to know. Washington must openly clarify its position and take the initiative in persuading Turkey to help prospects for valid settlement by concrete gestures of compromise.

As for NATO, there is specific disgruntlement in addition to plague at alliance inability to put the brakes on Turkey when—unlike its first Cyprus landing after the dying Athens junta staged a coup there—Turkey invaded a second time, unprovoked, in the middle of Geneva peace talks.

During the consequent crisis, Greece requested NATO's Secretary-General Luns to summon the alliance council. But Luns, according to Athens, was on hol-

day and refused to interrupt his vacation.

It is now believed there are "signs of change" in U.S. policy but these remain to be made public. If that is done—and if Kissinger pursues an initiative with the Turks—the American and NATO alliances might regain meaning and the storm could blow away.

Yet we are still far from that point. Moreover, those in charge here insist that if an acceptable Cyprus solution is not achieved "in time," there will be a dramatic deterioration. Karamanlis, a pragmatic leader, not a demagogue, acknowledges limits on his ability to calm his volatile people.

And without an agreed settlement, Cyprus will erupt again. Another explosion could shake the entire Mediterranean, Middle East and Balkan area. The next move, says Athens, is Uncle Sam's; he had better move soon.

## Political Malaise in Britain

By Gwynne Dyer

**CAMBRIDGE, England.**—Behind the high unemployment figures, the disastrous trade balance, the devastated stock market, the 20 per cent rate of inflation, and the occasional Irish Republican Army bomb at an army base or a national monument, Britain still has the look of a country enjoying prosperity unparalleled in its history. But as Britain heads into its second election in eight months, on Thursday, the prosperity has a flavor of Indian summer to it, and there is the faint smell of panic in the air.

The major political parties and commentators of all political hues agree on two propositions: Britain faces its worst economic crisis in at least 25 years, and so does the rest of the world, in a less acute form, but Britain is least able to weather it.

To many, the appearance of "private armies" on the right and growing domination of unions by militant ideologues on the left have evoked disquieting memories of the 1930s.

### Fear

There is widespread fear that the social discipline and willingness to accept hardship patiently that sustained the British in the Depression are no longer there, and that all social cohesion may go as various groups struggle ruthlessly to protect their own positions against inflation. Suggestions that a military coup is possible have received a wide airing in the most respectable newspapers.

However exaggerated these suggestions, they accurately reflect desperate political malaise. Last February, Edward Heath's Conservative government lost an election that it held on the very issue of making a determined stand against inflation. But so many people disillusioned with both major parties voted for the Liberals that Harold Wilson's Labor party could only form a minority government elected by 37 per cent of the voters. Mr. Wilson is now making a last-minute dash for a majority in Parliament before his popularity vanishes entirely in the hard times even he admits to be coming.

The "private armies" are two entirely civilian organizations created by right-wing retired soldiers—Gen. Walker's "Civil Assistance" and Col. David Stirling's "GB 75"—with the scarcely disguised intention of providing the legal government with enough manpower and expertise to cope with the anarchy and general strike that they anticipate.

They have no uniforms, no parades, no existence at all outside of filling cabinets containing particulars on the special competence of volunteers. They are serious only as a sign of the deepening class divisions, and the first real evidence of middle-class vigilantism.

On the left, there are of course influential leaders in the union movement who are Communists or further left, but the number of such extremists is small. The real cause of hardening union militancy in pursuit of vastly inflated wage demands has been the growing need to anticipate future inflation, plus the customary process of one union outbidding another.

The most startling suggestion is that Britain faces the possibility of a military coup within the next few years. Lord Chalfont, Minister of State for Defense in the last Labor government, sparked a heated discussion by giving it serious attention in his column in the Times of London.

The rather shoddy argument proceeds from the assumption that the army will eventually be called in to quell widespread civil disobedience or to break a general strike against an anti-inflationary wage freeze, and will take power for itself.

It is nonsense, of course. Britain's officer corps is conservative in sentiment but profoundly non-political, and no one has produced evidence to suggest that it harbors colonialists with a yen to stand on balconies.

But while the existence of a purely military government in Britain is a fantasy, a more-or-less authoritarian right-wing government is not. All it requires is enough disgust with the helplessness of the political parties, enough leadership and group violence, enough loss of confidence in the system, and the populace may hand its affairs over to a political messiah.

At the moment North Sea oil is being touted as the magical solution to all problems, but few really believe it. For the first time since the 1930s, serious people are worried about the future of the existing system of parliamentary democracy.

Gwynne Dyer is a historian and wrote this article for The New York Times.

ing class divisions, and the first real evidence of middle-class vigilantism.

On the left, there are of course influential leaders in the union movement who are Communists or further left, but the number of such extremists is small. The real cause of hardening union militancy in pursuit of vastly inflated wage demands has been the growing need to anticipate future inflation, plus the customary process of one union outbidding another.

The most startling suggestion is that Britain faces the possibility of a military coup within the next few years. Lord Chalfont, Minister of State for Defense in the last Labor government, sparked a heated discussion by giving it serious attention in his column in the Times of London.

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## Letters

### Supertankers

I represent the International Association of Independent Tanker Owners, including owners of 1,500 tankers totaling more than 190-million deadweight tons.

George F. Will, referring to a book "Supertankers" written by Noel Mostert, made strong charges (Sept. 11) on the construction, maintenance, loss records and their pollution of the seas. I would like to point out again that the growth in tanker size has been motivated largely by economic and safety. It is right that larger ships mean fewer ships, but this also means cheap transportation and reduced congestion, and thereby reduced chances of accident. It is referred to that a supertanker may produce a five-million-dollar profit on a single voyage. Everyone who is familiar with the highly competitive tanker market will know that the present freight rates often do not cover the operational expenses for supertankers and there is certainly nothing left to cover capital costs.

It is also illustrating that Mr. Will's article refers to statistics on casualties for smaller tankers which have no bearing on loss records for supertankers. Loss records for supertankers in no way give reason for particular concern.

Supertankers often load and unload at offshore locations where traffic and risk is smaller than in conventional harbors. This is spelled out in the White House

energy message to the Congress, dated April 18, 1973, fully recognizing the importance of the large crude oil carriers.

It is estimated that in 1973 around 35-40 per cent of the world's movement of crude oil was carried by vessels of more than 150,000 deadweight tons. It should be noted that approximately 7,000 so-called T-2 tankers, i.e. the standard tanker used after the war, would be needed to transport that amount of oil.

The charge is made that owners "outsource" in the construction of tankers. It should suffice to refer to the fact that supertankers are built in accordance with highest requirements as per the classification societies' rules and the utilization of the ships for worldwide trading will not allow for anything less. It is suggested in the article that double bottoms would protect against major leaks. Without going into technicalities, a very strong majority among those knowledgeable on tankers, representing government as well as private industry, believe that double bottoms may be counterproductive.

The tanker industry and governments are constantly making efforts to eliminate oil pollution and improve safety. Traffic separation schemes in congested areas are being introduced. There are regulations on tank limitations and the industry has developed oil pollution avoidance programs to reduce possible pollution in connection with tank washings and during loading and discharge procedure.

Studies performed in preparation of the conference on pollution last year clearly demonstrated that oil escaped from shore-based industries into oceans far exceeded the amount which originated from tankers.

JORGEN JAARE  
Chairman, Intertanko.  
Oslo.

### Pat Who?

In a recent article on the health of Mr. Nixon it referred to Mr. Nixon as "former President Nixon," "Mr. Richard Nixon" and "Mr. Nixon" and to Mrs. Nixon as "his wife," "his wife, Pat" and "Pat."

Doubtless Mrs. Nixon has had some moments when she felt low these past months, but that is no excuse for referring to her as if she were Mr. Nixon's pet cat.

It makes you think how much more honorable and even lucrative Mr. Nixon's position has been throughout than, say, a man who decided he couldn't stand the Army any longer.

Mrs. Nixon is not even a so-called deserter. She is just a woman. Who stood by, you might say.

I can't tell you the exact issue this article was to because I was so furious I used it to start the fire, but there must be a mountain like it that I and other women have read without it striking them. Now that it's struck me, I'm striking back!

PAIT HILL BIANCHINI  
Paris.

## The Economy And Travel Of Kissinger

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The do-it-all character has gone out of overseas travels which Sec. of State Kissinger has res. For President Ford does not the big dramatic deal with oil or in the Near East. Mr. Nixon hoped would impeachment.

On the contrary, the test is whether Mr. Kissinger can unhooked from political macy long enough to do what President Ford really need. That, as the recent in on oil imports and grain ex indicate, is a coherent economic policy.

In retrospect what stands from the final, frenzied macy of the Nixon administration is its go-for-broke quality. Nixon went to the Near East a mission of peace when virtually nothing had been settled bet Arabs and Israelis. He took a control negotiation to the summit in Moscow while the Rus were embarked on a mammoth arms buildup. Those trips justified only by the need to Watergate go away.

### Framework

Nothing much has changed the spot. The Israelis and Arabs are not talking to each other such vital matters as the making of a peace. The Russian macy has gone on apoc. Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev spokes of arms control in B the other day, he stressed underground testing has a is a Soviet shot at the Chi who test in the open. So host Mr. Kissinger can back from his trip to the East this week, and to R later in the month, is a tr work for continued negotia

But while stalemate has adnated the possibilities of local diplomacy, events have forcing economic issues to the of the world's agenda. As Bergsten of the Brookings Institution and others have pol out, there has recently emerged a middle class of countries.

The group includes some countries with rapidly expanding markets (such as Brazil) pecked with new industrial oaks such as Taiwan and Korea. But the most members are the produce basic commodities. The dramatic expression of the of the new middle class is fourfold rise in oil prices dated by the producing countries over the past year.

The self-assertion of the middle class has had consequences for many countries. A score of other developed countries led by have been reduced to basic status by the huge new energy. Italy and many other countries have reduced to beggar status. Few countries not directly a by the rise of the new national middle class have order their economic re with the rest of the world.

The United States is in position to lead the way. country has markets to which new middle class would have access. The United is also rich in many of the commodities now soaring in v especially food.

### U.S. Strategy

Given these assets there is much to be said about the elements of a strategy for foreign economics. The try first needs—by conserv by stockpiling, and by lic of exports—to organize its gaining position in the economy.

The next requirement is to understand with the major industrial powers joint approach to the new class countries. Finally, it would be a deal whereby the have would open their markets to the new waves in rene pledges of responsible behavior towards the basket cases beggars of the economic world.

But putting all this together, steady concentration on foreign economic policy. There has been no such concentration for the past six years. Why? Why President Ford is obliged career from a crisis on oil im two weeks ago, to one this on grain exports.

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سكرا من الامل

## Israeli Youths Now Hold Arms in Higher Esteem

By William J. Drummond

SALEM, Oct. 8.—The Israeli youth now view the Arab as a creep, or a worm. Nor do they perceive the Arab as being a superman," said Dr. Kalman Benyamini, chief psychological consultant to the Education Ministry.

Dr. Benyamini's remarks were based on a survey of national images and stereotypes he recently conducted among school-children 14 to 18 years old. The results and comparisons with data collected from previous samples in 1965 and immediately after the Six-Day War in 1967 will soon be published.

Dr. Benyamini is a member of the faculty of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and director of the Jerusalem Municipal School Psychological Service.

"After the Six-Day War," he said in an interview, "the evaluation by Israeli youth was that the Arab was on top of the world and that the Arab was low down. That's what the Six-Day War did to Israeli children."

There was the largest distance between Arab and Jew in terms of the prestige attached to the national stereotype.

He added, "What we have now is the closest proximity (in prestige) between the national stereotypes in 10 years, even closer than in 1965."

The findings by Dr. Benyamini emerge at a time of intense self-criticism in Israel and discontent in the war's aftermath.

In interpreting his findings, the psychologist said, "I am not worried... I have had to calm down some of the worries in the ministry who are concerned about national morale. They must not exaggerate the views of some minority."

"The youngsters are not necessarily depressed. They are realistic. What tells me they are not depressed is that they still feel themselves one point above the Americans in their rating of national images," he said.

"In 1965, the American was viewed higher than the Israeli."

Israeli youths still have national pride, he said; they have not lost their willingness to join the army and they have no reluctance to volunteer for tough assignments.

"There is an intellectual groping with the problem which was not there before, which I think is quite healthy," he said.

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## Liner France Due In Port Following A Strike Accord

PARIS, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—The luxury liner France and its striking crew will return to port after four defiant weeks at sea under an agreement announced here tonight between government and seamen's union negotiators.

The 900-strong crew seized control of the 66,000-ton liner on Sept. 11 and dropped anchor at sea first near Le Havre and then near Cherbourg, to protest government plans to take the ship out of service this month.

Under the agreement the crew will sail the liner into its home port of Le Havre as soon as possible and keep a skeleton "security" force of 121 strikers aboard to make sure they retain control at the docks.

The agreement means the end of the mass crew occupation, provided the strikers ratify it at an on-board meeting tomorrow.

The government-union pact left unmentioned the central issue of whether the government will go ahead with plans to take the vessel out of service on Oct. 25 and scrap it for economy reasons.

## Kissinger Due to Arrive in Cairo Today

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will arrive in Cairo tomorrow for another tour in search of a settlement between the Arabs and Israel.

His departure tomorrow, Mr. Kissinger is expected to produce any results or announcements.

He will arrive in Cairo tomorrow evening and confer with President Anwar Sadat Friday morning. Afterward, he will visit Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Israel, and Morocco before returning to Washington Oct. 15.

## Blasts Stir Riots Against in Guildford

GUILDFORD, England, Oct. 8.—The bombing of two pubs Thursday has stirred up riots against the Irish in this bustling city of 40,000.

The police continue to search for two girls in connection with the blasts that injured persons and wounded property.

There is a strong Irish community here and they are good citizens, a store manager said. One of the bombs after the pub blew up, there was a number of fights, one man shouting, 'My wife in there, you bastards' he punched away at them."

A publican said, "Irishmen being attacked by explosions. It was a riot, men were fighting, were screaming and people being sick. All the while we would never do anything to do with them."

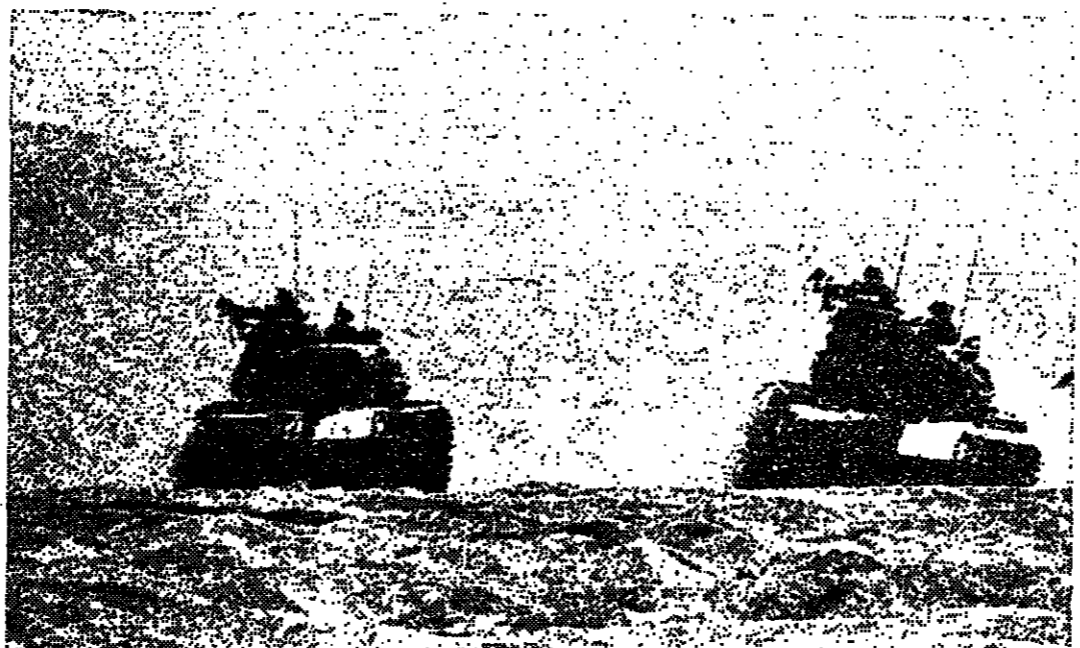
There is little doubt that the work of the Irish in the Army, a detective said. Our first priority is to find two girls seen behaving suspiciously before the explosion.

## Radio-TV Strikes by Employees

PARIS, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The 1 of the state-run radio and television networks (ORTF) strike today. Minimal programming was maintained, strikers said they might accept a full settlement.

Employees of the ORTF are pushing for employment and benefit guarantees. Employees are threatening ORTF reform that would break the monopoly into state companies.

Government position is impossible to negotiate new state companies are being set up.



SINAI PATROL—Israeli tanks on the move last week in the Sinai Desert. Maneuvers like this are common on all Israeli fronts to stress preparedness a year after Arabs attacked and caught troops by surprise, inflicting heavy early losses in Yom Kippur war.

## Dominican Terrorists Accept Safe Conduct Offer

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Oct. 8 (AP).—The six leftist terrorists holding the Venezuelan consulate and seven hostages, including a U.S. official, Barbara Hutchison, have accepted a presidential offer of safe conduct out of the country, U.S. Ambassador Robert Hurwitt announced late today.

The ambassador made his announcement to newsmen near the consulate, where the hostages have been held since Sept. 27.

Mr. Hurwitt, the Spanish ambassador and the Venezuelan chargé d'affaires had just conferred with Gen. Rafael Guzman Acosta, head of the Dominican police, and relayed what Gen. Guzman told them to Radhames Mendez Vargas, the leader of the terrorists.

The offer being accepted by Mendez and five of his accomplices, assures them safe conduct out of the Dominican Republic to any country of their choosing under guarantees of the U.S., Spanish and Venezuelan Embassies.

President Joaquin Balaguer made the offer of safe conduct last night.

The terrorists originally demanded \$1 million and release of 37 political prisoners. However, in the last few days, they have been talking only of release of some of the prisoners.

## Taiwan Hijack Foiled

TAIPEI, Oct. 8 (UPI).—A man armed with a gasoline bomb and a knife tried to hijack a Taiwanese domestic passenger plane to China yesterday but was overpowered and disarmed by a security guard in flight, airline sources said.

## Yugoslav Dissident Mihajlov Held for 'Hostile' Activities

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, Oct. 8 (WP).—Mihajlo Mihajlov, the dissident Yugoslav author, was arrested yesterday and charged with participating in "hostile" activities and propaganda against Yugoslavia, his lawyer reported today.

The 39-year-old Mr. Mihajlov was arrested at his home in Novi Sad, 45 miles north of the capital. The police also searched the apartment of a friend of his in Belgrade according to the lawyer, Joan Barovic.

The charges are based on two articles of the criminal code that cover a broad spectrum of antistate activities, including contacts with organizations abroad. The arrest is believed to be linked to an article Mr. Mihajlov recently published in West Germany.

But, according to observers, it also has a political character, occurring at a time of Soviet-Yugoslav tensions precipitated by an attempt to organize a clandestine Communist party here advocating a return to the Soviet bloc. Thirty-two Yugoslavs were sentenced last month for having taken part in the scheme, which officials said had been organized by anti-Tito émigrés living in the Soviet Union and connected with Soviet intelligence services.

By silencing a prominent critic of the Soviet system, the Yugoslavs apparently sought to demonstrate that they would not condone anti-Soviet activities here. Belgrade has repeatedly asked the Russians to curb the activities of Yugoslav émigré groups.

Mr. Mihajlov has been earning his living over the past three years by writing essays and articles for Western publications. His parents were Russians who emigrated to Yugoslavia after World War I but he was born in this country.

He first gained prominence in 1965 when, as a university lecturer in comparative literature, he published an essay entitled "Moscow Summer 1964" in which he criticized what he regarded as remnants of Stalinism in the Soviet Union. His charge that the Russians—and not the Nazis—had invented concentration camps drew protests from Moscow and he was sentenced to five months in prison for "slandering the Soviet Union" (he was pardoned after 32 days).

After his release, he published in the West a series of articles denouncing Marshal Tito's government as a totalitarian regime and calling for the establishment of a multiparty system. He was tried twice and spent three and a half years in jail.

Since his release in 1970, he has been prohibited from publishing in Yugoslavia. His frequent articles in the West had been ignored by the authorities.

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Mihajlo Mihajlov

## Turkish Leaders Fail in Attempt To End Crisis

ANKARA, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Party leaders meeting under President Fakri Koruturk failed today to find a solution to Turkey's three-week-old government crisis.

They discussed the President's proposal to form a national coalition government. Ferruh Bozoylu, leader of the rightist Democratic party, said afterward that the proposal found no overall support, and no other solution was found.

Turkey has been without a full government since Sept. 18 when Bulent Ecevit, the premier who ordered the Cyprus invasion—resigned after a split in his coalition.

Today's four-hour meeting here was attended by Mr. Ecevit, now caretaker premier, and opposition leaders, including Suleyman Demirel of the Justice party.

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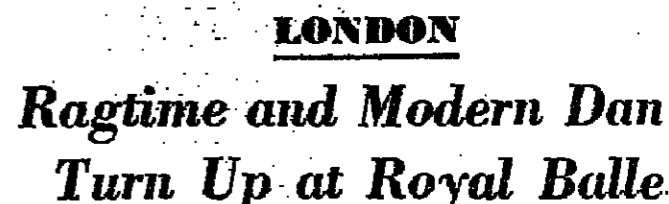
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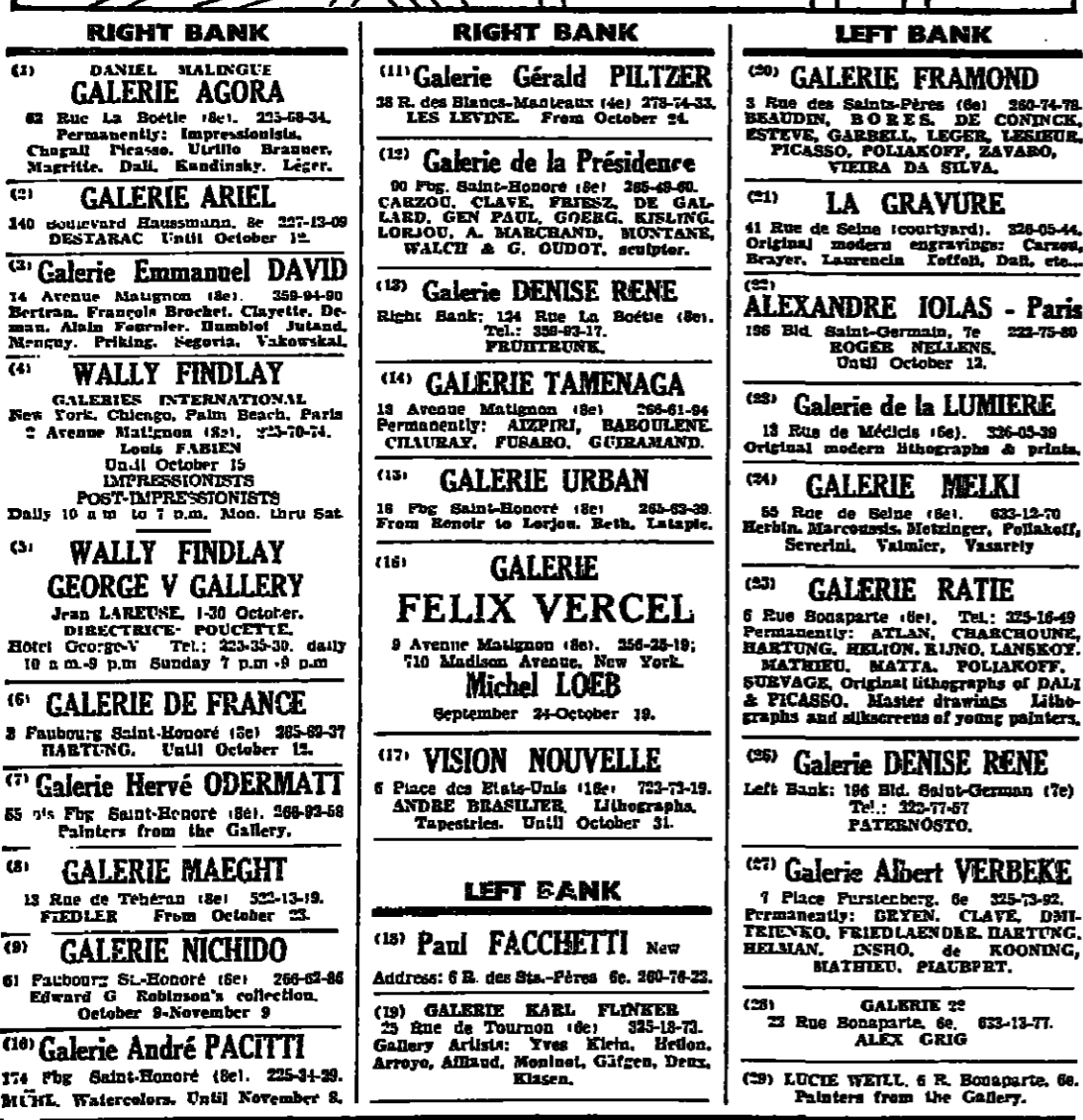
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# Independence Is Prerequisite for National Welfare and Honour and a Nation with an Independent Spirit Alone Can Achieve Genuine Independence and Prosperity

## Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG at the Pyongyang Mass Rally



Today it is an irresistible trend of the times that the old's people are taking the path to independence. Hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and in America have courageously risen in a sacred nation struggle, firmly taking their destiny in their hands, and are dynamically forging ahead along the path to independence and self-support in order to consolidate and develop the national independence and the revolution they have already won.

Independence is each nation's right; no nation can be subjugated by anybody or to allow its right to be trampled underfoot.

Independence is prerequisite for national welfare and honour and a nation with an independent spirit alone can achieve genuine independence and prosperity.

The exploited and oppressed peoples who had groined for a long time under imperialist, colonialist tyranny bravely fought for freedom, liberation and national independence. As a result, ours is now changing into an era in which the oppressed and maltreated peoples are taking their place on the stage of history as masters and the imperialists are destined to fall like the falling sun.

The historic Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algeria last year mirrored this very fundamental change in the development of our time and furnished vivid proof of the powerful influence being exerted by the third world upon the present development of international relations.

Resorting to more crafty double-dealing tactics in an attempt to find a way to save themselves from their doom, the imperialists headed by US imperialism are trying to swallow up small nations one by one while improving their relations with big countries, and manoeuvring to make Asians fight among themselves, Africans fight among themselves in Africa and in Americas fight among themselves in Latin America.

However, neither war of aggression and armed suppression nor double-dealing tactics and neo-colonialist policy can save the imperialists from their doom or avert the trend of today when the world's people are opening the road to independence.

This is well proved by the fact that the imperialists suffered one ignominious defeat after another everywhere in Asia, Africa and Latin America including India and Algeria, Viet Nam and Cuba.

During the Middle East War in October last year Arab countries dealt heavy blows at US imperialism and the Israeli Zionists, with more united efforts than ever before.

The Arab nations have taken a resolute action: laying an embargo on the export of oil to the imperialists supporting the Israeli aggressors. This has driven the eastern world into an economic crisis which is getting of hand.

The last struggle of the Arab peoples including the Palestinian people against the Israeli aggressors is entering the support and sympathy of the peoples the world over.

The Arab peoples will continue to fight resolutely until they completely liberate their occupied territory and restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and will certainly win final victory in this struggle.

Ever mounting among the peoples of the third world is a struggle to destroy the economic foothold of imperialist monopolies and regain the usurped natural resources of their countries not only for ending political sovereignty but also achieving economic independence.

On the African continent a widespread struggle is unfolding to wipe out the remnants of colonialism in accordance with the joint resolution of the Organization of African Unity; in many Southeast Asian countries a mass struggle is being waged against the US policy of reducing those countries to military bases and economic aggression by Japan; and in Latin American countries a struggle is being intensified against the domination and control and for defending national sovereignty, natural resources and territorial waters.

Some time ago His Excellency Houari Boumediene, Chairman of the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, proposed to convene a special session of the General Assembly aimed to settle the problems of fraternal economic relations including those of fuel and raw materials. This is an important measure to directly settle those problems, which have so far involved the sacrifice of the interests of the third world, on the principles of complete equality and independence.

The Islamic Summit Conference held some time ago in Lahore, Pakistan, demonstrated once again the unshakable resolve of the peoples of the third world to vanquish, taking their destiny into their own hands.

The time has come, never to return, when the imperialists could freely oppress and plunder the peoples of the third world and bargain about and decide on their destiny behind the scenes.

At present the imperialist world is undergoing the

most acute economic fluctuation after the Second World War and is writhing in greater agony, faced with a general crisis. Now it is the oppressed people who have a say on the world scene.

We are convinced that the peoples of all countries, small or poor, in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world can defeat imperialism and achieve the final victory of the revolution if they, in firm unity, administer hard blows at and bring pressure to bear upon it everywhere, giving it no breathing space.

To secure victory for the cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism and to build an independent, prosperous and new Asia, Africa and Latin America, the Korean people will, in the future, too, actively support and encourage the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and the national-liberation struggle of the fighting Indo-Chinese people, the Arab people and the rest of the tri-continental peoples and all other peoples of the world and strengthen militant solidarity with them in every way.

Comrades and friends,  
The Korean people have waged a protracted struggle to accomplish their cause of national liberation.

We have been able to lead the revolution and construction along a straight road to victory, because we have pursued independent lines and policies with the Juche idea as our guiding principle ever since the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Even under the difficult conditions after liberation in which their country was divided into the north and the south and they came to directly stand opposed to US imperialism, the chief aim of world reaction, our people established Juche and worked out their salvation by their own efforts under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. This enabled them to creditably carry out the democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and the historic task of socialist industrialization in a short span of time and turn their onetime backward country into a socialist industrial state with solid foundations of an independent national economy.

Today in our country the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people are launching themselves into the grand socialist construction for fulfilling the huge tasks of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and scaling a new higher peak of socialism and the entire working people are effecting a great revolutionary upsurge in the Chollima advance on all fronts, holding high the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The steady development of the economy at a high rate in our country at a time when the Western capitalist world is being severely shaken, driven into an acute economic crisis previously unknown, demonstrates with added proof the great vitality of our Party's line of building an independent national economy and the superiority of the socialist system of our country.

In the struggle for the achievement of the country's reunification, the long-cherished desire of our nation, too, we have maintained consistently the independent stand: our national problem must be solved by ourselves, resolutely rejecting the attempts to rely on outside forces.

Today the Korean question, after all, boils down to

the question of reunification or division; whether one Korea or two Koreas.

The entire Korean people unanimously aspire to the reunification of their country.

But the great powers want the division of our country. To divide and rule is an old method of imperialism.

The US imperialists and the Japanese militarists seek the permanent division of Korea, the former to reduce South Korea to their permanent colonial military base and the latter to take hold of South Korea as their permanent commodity market.

Big obstacles are still lying in the way of the reunification of our country even after the publication of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, owing to the US and Japanese reactionaries' manoeuvres of intervention and their stooges' country-selling, treacherous acts.

These days the nation-splitting machinations of the South Korean rulers and their acts of provocation against the northern half of the Republic have reached a more intolerable extent.

The South Korean rulers are intensifying their fascist suppression of the South Korean people as never before, arresting and imprisoning at random the South Korean youths and students and conscientious intellectuals and even religious figures because they have demanded peaceful reunification, and are turning the whole of South Korea into a horrible prison.

In an effort to cover up these criminal acts of theirs and divert the attention of the people elsewhere, the South Korean rulers have committed such premeditated military provocations as spy infiltration in the West Sea and, capitalizing on it, are raising a wholesale clamour about the "threat of aggression from the north" and deliberately increasing tensions between the north and the south.

It must not be overlooked here that the U.S. imperialists, in step with the provocations of the South Korean bellicose elements, have sent repeatedly high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes into the air space of the northern half of the Republic to commit espionage acts and have openly declared that they would further increase military aid to South Korea.

All these abnormal developments taking place in our country show that the splittists within and without are, in fact, leading the north-south relations back to the state before the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement and driving the situation to the brink of war.

It has become clearer now who in Korea is grinding the sword of aggression under the cloak of "peace" and who is seeking the perpetuation of split under the cloak of "unification."

Those who love the country and the nation should not tolerate the machinations of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to convert South Korea into a permanent colony, but compel the U.S. troops out of South Korea, forestall the infiltration of the Japanese militarists and actively turn out to build a sovereign, reunified and independent Korea.

What is the use of holding the north-south dialogue, if our nation is to live divided? The north-south dialogue must be conducted for the purpose of achieving the reunification.

If the South Korean authorities really want the reunification, they should retract the "special statement"

of June last year advocating the membership of two Koreas for the United Nations and approach the talks for reunification in conformity with the interests of the whole nation.

And they should not come forward with such proposals as a "non-aggression pact" devoid of any guarantee for peace, but accept our proposal for concluding a peace agreement.

The so-called "non-aggression pact" suggested by the South Korean authorities some time ago is nothing but the one designed to flout the nation with the question of reunification.

As is generally known to the world, it is not the South Korean authorities but the U.S. commander acting as "United Nations Commander" who holds the prerogative of the supreme command of the army in South Korea and it is also the U.S. imperialists who have their grip on guns, rifles and all other means of war.

Under these conditions it is utterly ridiculous for the empty-handed South Korean rulers to propose us to conclude a "non-aggression pact," leaving the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces to stay in South Korea. Their proposal is not worth discussing at all.

In view of the fact that the South Korean authorities still persist in splitting machinations, we can hardly believe that they came out to the dialogue in good faith to achieve reunification.

That is why we think that for its peaceful solution the question of reunification of the country should not be discussed only between the authorities of the north and the south, but be referred to the entire nation for discussion.

In this connection, we propose once again to convene a Great National Congress or a North-South Political Consultative Meeting participated in by the representatives of all political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south, apart from the existing North-South Coordination Commission. This is the only way for realizing the reunification of Korea.

The question of Korea's reunification should be settled by the Koreans themselves; this cannot be solved by any big powers or any other countries.

The present situation urgently demands that we further intensify the struggle against the splittists in order to prevent the division of the country and realize the peaceful reunification of the country.

This is a struggle to decide whether to save or betray the nation.

If the South Korean authorities reject the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and attempt to fabricate two Koreas, persistently clinging to the policy of dependence upon outside forces, they will meet their destruction, leaving behind them the indelible disgrace as traitors.

The South Korean people are now fighting courageously for freedom and democratic rights and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, not yielding to the harsh fascist suppression by the South Korean rulers.

The struggle of the South Korean people is a patriotic struggle for saving the country and the nation and reunifying the fatherland and a just struggle directly related to the vital interests of the nation.

That is why our Party and the Government of our Republic will always actively support the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people with might and main.

Our support to the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is by no means an "interference in another's internal affairs," but it is for solving by ourselves the internal affairs of our nation. As one and the same nation, we regard it as our natural duty to support the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people.

In order to remove the tensions and prevent war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists should not protect the present South Korean authorities who are indulging in fascist repression and war provocation manoeuvres but desist from their interference in the internal affairs of our country.

As an important link in the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle being waged on a world scale, our people's struggle for national reunification enjoys ever greater support and sympathy in the international arena.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algeria last year adopted with unanimous approval a resolution fully conforming to our five-point program of national reunification. This is convincing proof that our people's struggle for national reunification enjoys full support of the progressive people all over the world.

In keeping with this world trend the United Nations General Assembly last year rejected the moves of the United States and the South Korean authorities for the admission of "two Koreas" to the United Nations designed for perpetuation of the division of Korea and adopted a decision on dissolving the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," the U.S. imperialists' tool of aggression.

This is a great victory for our people and a common victory for the world peace-loving people.

-1974- Stocks and High. Low. Div. in 5 P/E						Sta. 100% High Low Last, Cirge						-1974- Stocks and High. Low. Div. in 5 P/E						Sta. 100% High Low Last, Cirge						-1974- Stocks and High. Low. Div. in 5 P/E						Sta. 100% High Low Last, Cirge																																																																
29	13%	Marcom	1	3	12	13%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%

صبرنا من الازل

## nan Jobless Rate s, Layoffs Grow

RO, Oct. 8 (AP).—Unemployment rose at the work force, with non-German test hit, the Federal reported today.

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Swiss Prices Rise  
BERN, Oct. 8 (AP-DJ).—The official Swiss wholesale price index rose 1.2 per cent in September, bringing the 12-month increase to 17.2 per cent, the government said today. The index is based on 100 in 1963.

Hitachi Cable Too  
TOKYO, Oct. 8 (AP-DJ).—Hitachi Cable Ltd., a major electric cable and wire producer, said today it plans to lay off 700 workers at its Tsuchura plant for four or five days this month to overcome a recession.

The plant has been operating at 40 to 50 per cent below the production level of a year earlier since this summer.

Other electric wire and cable producers are expected to follow Hitachi Cable's temporary layoffs, industry sources said.

days in the fourth quarter of this year because of declining orders.

The computer and business equipment divisions will not be affected by the decision, which is necessitated by a sharp drop in orders for communications equipment from the semi-official Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Public Corp. as a result of curtailed government programs.

The firm said other major communication equipment manufacturers also plan similar layoffs.

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## U.S. Panel Urges Energy Saving

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP).—Digging twice as much coal between now and 1985 would contribute only a few percentage points to America's total energy needs, according to the chairman of the government's interagency coal task force.

That estimate by Thomas Falkie, who is also director of the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines, is part of a consensus among government energy specialists. If they agree on anything, they agree that President Ford has to call for energy conservation because energy self-sufficiency is not a realistic prospect for this decade.

The conclusion is backed up by the calculations for coal, the nation's most plentiful fuel. Coal now provides 18 per cent of U.S. energy needs through the 600 million tons dug each year. If twice that amount, 1.2 billion tons, were mined in 1985, coal would still provide only 21 per cent of the total U.S. energy requirement.

In making those calculations, Mr. Falkie figured Americans would keep increasing their

use of energy at the rate of 4.5 per cent a year.

The Bureau of Mines and the Census Bureau have estimated that the nation will spend \$33.1 billion on foreign fuel in 1974 (\$13.3 billion on crude oil, \$9 billion on refined petroleum and \$10.8 billion on natural gas). Those purchases are the biggest single cause of the economy being in the red in its mineral trading—an estimated \$21 billion deficit in 1974.

The U.S. economy, specialists agreed, cannot go into that much debt every year indefinitely. Yet neither coal nor any other domestic source of energy is available within the decade to fill projected energy gaps, they conceded. So lower oil prices overseas or more conservation at home look like the only ways out of economic chaos.

"We have no alternative to conserve and conserve," said Roger Sant, the Federal Energy Administration's assistant director for energy conservation and environment. "Each 1 per cent in U.S. energy savings equals \$1.2 billion in the trade balance. By 1980 we could reduce our consumption by close to 8 million barrels equivalent per day."

### Working at Only 50-60% Capacity

## Study Calls U.S. Nuclear Plants Inefficient

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP-DJ).—Idle nuclear power plant capacity representing about \$120 billion in capital spending could be sitting around the United States by 1980, one study critical of the reliability of atomic units as electricity producers has calculated.

In fact, data from the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) show that 28 commercial U.S. nuclear power plants have produced only 50 to 60 per cent of their total generating capacity, against the 80-per-cent target generally given by the AEC and much of the nuclear industry.

At the same time the electric utility industry appears to be accelerating its move toward more dependence on nuclear energy, largely because it is believed to be a cheaper source of power.

Nuclear Reliance Growing  
By 1990 the AEC expects 40 per cent of all U.S. electricity to be generated by nuclear plants, compared with about 6 per cent currently.

Using those statistics, David Conner, representing a research, law and environmental group called Businessmen for the Public Interest, calculates that by 1990 the U.S. will have about \$120 billion of nuclear generating hardware that will not be generating.

A salient instance of the reliability problem is the situation at Consumers Power Co. in Michigan, whose first nuclear plant has brought cost overruns and precious little generating power.

Officials in the AEC and the nuclear power industry do not dispute Mr. Conner's analysis, but argue that performance of the plants will get better.

Edson Case, acting director of licensing for the AEC, asserts that the key to improvement lies in upgrading the design and construction of the plants.

Improvement Seen  
Westinghouse Electric, one of the major nuclear reactor manufacturers, does not think the industry needs to apologize for its performance. John Simpson, president of the company's Power Systems Co. unit, estimates that the 16 plants with Westinghouse reactors are running at 60 per cent of capacity, with some much higher than the average. "While obviously it would be better if it were higher—and I look for improvement—this is a new industry and it's phenomenal it's as good as it is," he comments.

The other major reactor maker, General Electric, attributes reliability problems to the youth of the industry and a spokesman contends that as more plants are built their reliability will increase.

But Mr. Conner says he has charted the records of individual plants and says he found they reach peak reliability after three or four years and then begin to fall victim to corrosion, leaks and wear.

And at Consumers Power, age does not seem to have improved the company's experience with nuclear facilities. Its first plant on Lake Michigan—which produced its first electricity on Dec. 31, 1971, after being built for \$188 million, more than twice the

original expected price—operated normally for only a little more than a year before breakdowns began.

In the past year it has produced scant electricity, forcing Consumers Power to pay more than \$32 million for replacement power from other utilities and prompting the company to sue five contractors for damages exceeding \$300 million.

A second nuclear plant, originally supposed to cost \$349 million, now carries a projected cost of \$947 million.

By some accounts, the current troubles at Consumers Power—its earnings are down, capital spending has been cut, employees have been dismissed and capital raising has become highly difficult—stem from the nuclear facility difficulties.

One upshot of the utility's disappointed expectation of reliance on the nuclear units has been that it has not built any conventional fossil fuel plants, leaving it lacking in capacity expansion.

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## Franklin N.Y. Is Sold To Europe Bank Group

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (IHT).—Franklin National Bank was declared insolvent today and certain of its assets and all of its deposit liabilities were sold to European-American Bank & Trust Co.

European-American is a New York-based consortium bank owned by six large European banks—Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Creditanstalt-Bankverein of Austria, Deutsche Bank, Midland Bank, Societe Generale de Banque of Belgium and Societe Generale of France.

The take-over will make European-American the largest foreign banking operation in the United States, Franklin, with an extensive branch network throughout Long Island—one of New York City's most important suburbs—was ranked as the nation's 20th-largest commercial bank before it fell into financial difficulty last spring.

Allowing a foreign-owned bank to take over the much sought after Franklin has important psychological ramifications as a number of European attempts to acquire local U.S. banks have been rebuffed in the past.

Those rejections caused bitterness among Europeans, for they seemed to indicate that American authorities were unwilling to allow European banks into the United States although U.S. banks had proliferated in Europe.

Awarding Franklin to a foreign bank enabled U.S. banking authorities to skirt the thorny problem of having to choose which of the big New York banks should be permitted such a major expansion.

First National City Bank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust and Chemical Bank—the first, third and fifth largest banks in New York, respectively—were actively seeking Franklin. In addition, Franklin's management was waging a strong fight to remain independent.

The purchase by European-American is subject to court approval, which is considered routine.

The Comptroller of the Currency—the regulator and supervisor of national banks—who declared Franklin insolvent late this afternoon, appointed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. receiver. The FDIC moved immediately to accept bids from several major banks and declared European-American the winner. The size of its bid was not immediately known.

The Comptroller's office said the new owner would open Franklin's offices at their regular hours tomorrow morning. However, Franklin's management has hinted that it would seek to enjoin federal authorities from declaring it insolvent and it could not be determined immediately whether Franklin would go to legal battle.

Franklin has been propped up by a loan of about \$1.7 billion from the Federal Reserve System, which has kept it technically solvent. Calling this loan put Franklin into insolvency and paved the way for the take-over.

The FDIC has agreed to repay the approximately \$1.75 billion that Franklin owed to the Fed, the spokesman for the Fed said.

European-American banking chairman Harry Ekblom said the six European banks provided \$100 million in new capital to help take over Franklin and another \$150 million will be available in long-term capital note loans from the FDIC.

Franklin's problems began when it announced it had lost \$40 million in foreign exchange trading losses which have prompted official probes into the possibility that the bank was the victim of fraud.

Michele Sindona, the Italian financier who was majority owner of Franklin at the time of the losses, was originally slated to save the bank by backing a \$50 million common stock offering to augment the bank's capital. The offering was never made and in the meantime Mr. Sindona resigned as a director of the bank.

Overseas investments have been rising strongly recently following large balance-of-payment surpluses in 1971-73 and as a result of a more liberal government attitude on such activities since June 1972. In March 1972, the outstanding total of Japanese investment abroad was only \$850 million.

Despite the rapid growth, the end July total was equivalent to only 4.2 per cent of United States foreign investment and 38 per cent of West German foreign investment, the bank said.

16 Die in Brazil Crash  
SAO PAULO, Brazil, Oct. 8 (AP).—Sixteen persons were killed and 12 injured Sunday when a truck collided with two buses 217 miles from here, police reported.

## Stocks Rise But Dow Dips By 5 Points

Investors Said Waiting  
Ford Economy Speech

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (IHT).—Prices closed slightly higher on the New York Stock Exchange today as investors awaited President Ford's economic message to Congress, starting as the market closed.

The Dow Jones industrial average, however, declined 4.93 to 802.63. Advancing issues moderately led declines throughout the session, closing at about \$75 to \$80.

Volume totaled 15.46 million shares compared with 15 million shares yesterday.

Carolina Power was one of the most active issues on the Big Board, closing at 10 3/4, down 1/8. Turnover in the issue included a block of 169,200 shares at 10 1/2.

May Department Stores tacked on 1 to 18 7/8. The company said August and September sales were ahead strongly to record highs.

Chesebrough-Pond's gained 2 1/2 to 34 after a climb of 3 3/4 yesterday. Some analysts recommended the issue as a hold or a buy.

In glamour stocks, IBM closed at 182, off 2 1/8. Xerox was 64 1/4, off 1/4. Eastman Kodak 63 1/2, off 1/4. Disney 20 1/2, off 1, and Burroughs 65 1/8, off 1 7/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.09 to 63.24.

The NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.55 to 55.14 on the over-the-counter market.

In Chicago farm commodity futures posted limit declines over a broad area on the Board of Trade.

The limit falls included soybeans at 20 cents a bushel, soybean oil at 100 points, corn 10 cents and oats 6 cents a bushel. Soybean meal was down \$9 a ton and feed treasuries closed steady to about 1/2 cent a pound higher.

Company Reports  
General Electric  
Third Quarter 1974 1973  
Revenue (millions)... 3,348.0 2,878.0  
Profits (millions)... 145.3 142.8  
Per Share ..... 0.80 0.75  
Nine months\*  
Revenue (millions)... 9,876.7 8,312.3  
Profits (millions)... 416.5 394.0  
\*Indicated.

Chemical New York  
Third Quarter 1974 1973  
Profits (millions)... A23.12 A17.1  
Per Share ..... A 1.65 A 1.22  
Profits (millions)... B21.1 B16.5  
Per Share ..... B 1.51 B 1.16  
Nine months  
Profits (millions)... A63.66 A48.47  
Per Share ..... A 4.54 A 3.45  
Profits (millions)... B61.22 B46.79  
Per Share ..... B 4.37 B 3.24  
A-Before securities transactions.  
B-After securities transactions.

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Societe Anonyme

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Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V. Citicorp International Bank  
Commerzbank AG pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg  
Credit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine Credit Lyonnais Dewaay & Associés International S.C.S.  
Euroseas Securities Kredietbank N.V. Manufacturers Hanover Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith  
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V. Smith, Barney & Co. Societe Generale  
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# Blue's Shutout Gives A's 2-1 Lead in Playoff



IN A CLOUD OF DUST—Los Angeles short-stop Bill Russell throws to first to complete double play after making the force on sliding Rennie Stennett in second playoff game.

## Pirates' Power Cuts Deficit

OS ANGELES, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The Stargell hit a three-run homer and Richie Hebner followed with a two-run blast in the fifth inning as the Pittsburgh Pirates picked up their first victory in the National League playoffs by beating the Los Angeles Dodgers, 7-0, today.

The Dodgers, who won the opening two games of the best-of-five series, lead the playoffs, 2-1.

Right-hander Bruce Kison and 24-year-old reliever Hanson Hernandez shut out the Dodgers on four hits, two of them singles by Bill Russell off the Pittsburgh starter, and the Dodgers committed a playoff record of five errors.

Checked on a dozen singles in 3-0 and 5-2 losses at home Saturday and Sunday, the Pirates came out swinging against southpaw Doug Rau and tagged four Dodger pitchers for 10 hits.

Stargell homered off Rau, a 33-game winner during the regular season, with one out in the first and Richie Stennett aboard on a single to right and Al Oliver on a walk.

One out later, Dodger first-baseman Steve Garvey threw wide to Rau covering first base on Bob Robertson's ground ball for the first Los Angeles error. Hebner, who had only one hit in six at-bats in the first two games, then slammed a Rau pitch into the same rightfield pavilion that Stargell found.

For the mighty Stargell, the only man to hit a ball out of Dodger Stadium in his 13-year history, it was his first home run in post-season play.

Giving manager Danny Murtagh the victory on his 57th birthday, the Pirates got superlative clutch pitching from Kison, who went 6 2/3 innings. Kison was lifted when the Dodgers loaded the bases on a pair of walks, his fifth and sixth of the game, and Russell's single to center.

But Hernandez, who issued an electric single to pinch-hitter Tom Paciorek and a pinch-double by Rick Ansbach with two out in the ninth, got pinch-hitter Manny Mota on a line drive to second-baseman Stennett.

The Dodgers didn't get a ball out of the infield off Kison until Joe Ferguson led off the fifth with a fly ball that sent Stargell back to the warning track.

Los Angeles committed its five errors in the first five innings but only the first one was costly.

The Pirates scored twice off knuckleballer Charlie Hough in the third inning on four singles, with Hebner's hit to right scoring Stargell from second base and Mario Mendoza's ground ball hit to shortstop bringing in Richie Zisk from third.

Hough allowed Stennett to reach first base when he overthrew Garvey with one out in the second and Stennett's grounder

to lead off the fourth went through second baseman Davey Lopez' legs for the third Dodger miscue of the game.

In the fifth, Los Angeles' Joe Ferguson received an error on catcher's interference with Hebner at bat and then Al Downing, the third Dodger pitcher, threw a comebacker from Mendoza over Garvey's head to put runners at second and third. But Kison grounded out to short to end the inning.

Kison, who spent most of 1973 with the Pirates' Triple A farm club at Charleston, W.Va., recovering from arm problems,

now has pitched 19 2/3 innings in playoff and World Series games and has given up no earned runs and just six hits.

The largest crowd in Dodger Stadium history—55,953—sat under gray skies and watched the Dodgers, a team which dethroned the Cincinnati Reds in the National League West and posted the best record in baseball with 102 victories, completely baffled by Kison.

Right-hander Don Sutton, the first game winner, will try for the clincher tomorrow for the Dodgers against left-hander Jerry Reuss, the first game loser.

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The largest crowd in Dodger Stadium history—55,953—sat under gray skies and watched the Dodgers, a team which dethroned the Cincinnati Reds in the National League West and posted the best record in baseball with 102 victories, completely baffled by Kison.

Right-hander Don Sutton, the first game winner, will try for the clincher tomorrow for the Dodgers against left-hander Jerry Reuss, the first game loser.

## Bando Homers in 1-0 Victory

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Vida Bando fired an overpowering two-hitter and Sal Bando homered in the fourth inning today to lead the Oakland A's to a 1-0 victory over the Baltimore Orioles and to within one triumph of their third straight American League pennant.

The A's can clinch the flag by winning either the fourth or fifth games of the best-of-five playoffs scheduled for tomorrow and Thursday in Baltimore.

Blue, a fireballing southpaw who was winless in seven previous post-season appearances, pitched a magnificent game, striking out seven and not permitting a Baltimore baserunner to reach second. The hits off him were singles by Bobby Grich and Don Baylor, in the fourth and seventh innings, respectively, and the only other Orioles who reached first were safe on errors by second-baseman Dick Green.

Green's second error provided the crowd of 32,050 with its biggest thrill of the day. It came with two out in the bottom of the ninth and brought the dangerous Grich to the plate. Blue seemed agitated for a few moments but then got Grich to hit into a force play at second to end the game and give the A's a 2-1 playoff lead.

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his second curve ball of the game for Baltimore's first hit in the fourth.

Blue shrugged off Dick Green's second error of the game which allowed Paul Blair to reach first with two out in the ninth and give the Orioles a last shot for a rally.

"I didn't want to face Tommy Davis again, especially in the ninth," he said. "He's the toughest clutch hitter in the league."

The Oakland southpaw, 25, quickly snuffed out the Baltimore hopes by getting Bobby Grich to force Blair at second and Davis never got to the plate.

Dark said of Blue's performance: "He threw as hard for nine innings as anyone can for nine innings. A lot of pitchers can do it for five or six innings but Vida did it all the way today."

THIRD GAME

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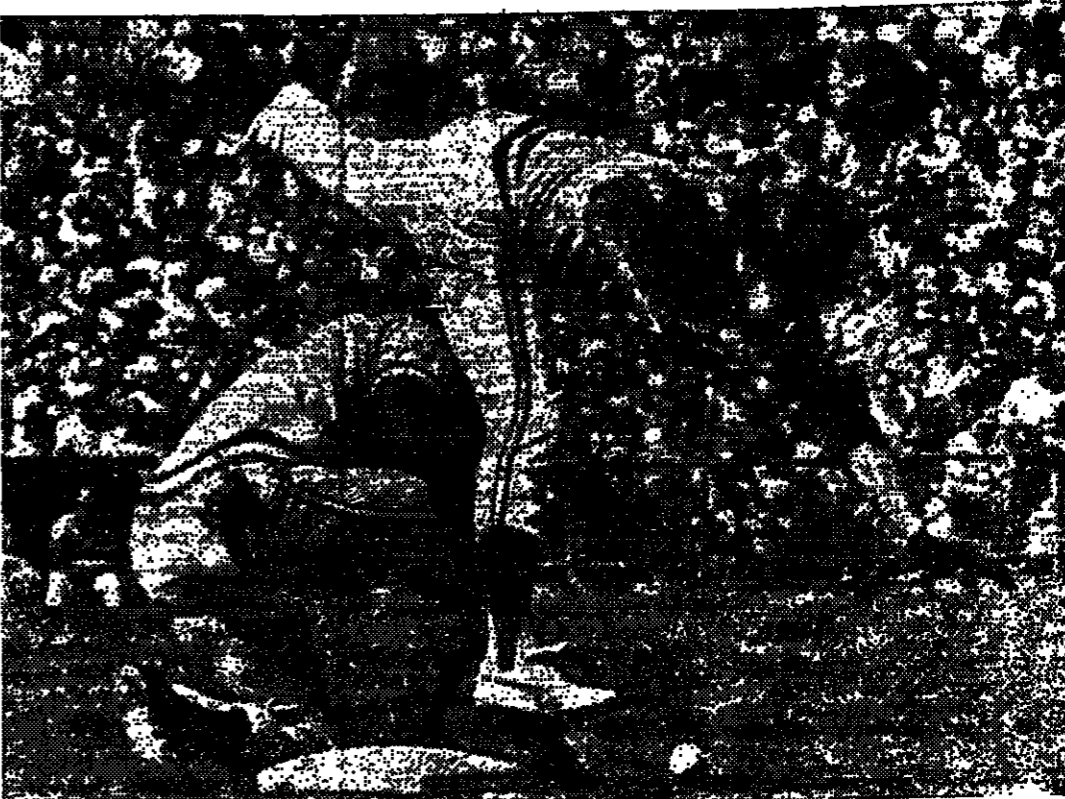
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SAFE TRIP—Oakland's Dick Green makes it safely to first—over Baltimore's first baseman, Earl Williams—after he bunted down third-base line in second playoff contest.

## Jets Lose to Dolphins; WFL May Lose Teams

### Dolphins Intercept Rally at End

By William N. Wallace

MIAMI, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The Miami Dolphins' defense intercepted the Jets' rally at the end of the game last night but lost, 21-17.

On New York's next-to-last offensive play, Tim Foley, the Miami cornerback, knocked the ball out of Jerome Barkum's hands as Barkum went for a pass from Joe Namath at the Dolphins two-yard line.

On the Jets' last offensive play, with 13 seconds remaining, an other Namath pass went off the hands of the leaping Barkum, and Jake Scott intercepted the deflected football for Miami.

This was a two-part game, played in muggy 85-degree temperature before a crowd of 60,727 in the 80,000-seat Orange Bowl. There were 30,000 no-shows.

Miami had all the best of part I, which was the first half, while the Jets were very much alive and kicking in part II, the second half.

Two big plays in the final period decided the contest. Robert Ginn, an obscure reserve running back for the Dolphins, sprinted around right end and raced 41 yards for a touchdown

that put Miami in the lead, 21-10. The Patriots he suffered through a 5-9 won-loss record. This season he made two significant decisions—the no longer sends in every play to Plunkett from the sidelines, and he has installed a college-type defense.

Plunkett had called the plays in the huddle for two years until Fairbanks arrived. The quarterback was uncomfortable accepting orders from the sidelines. He also was uncomfortable at the possibility of Fairbanks installing the wishbone offense, which is designed for quarterbacks who can run rather than pass. But the Patriots became uncomfortable with the wishbone offense.

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